McAllister & Beaver.

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

The Difference.

When murder is committed North,
The officer at once goes forth
To search the country all about,
And find the felon slayer out;
Once caught, without a thought of fail,
He claps the criminal in jail.

When murder is committed South,
The slayer stalks with boastful mouth,
And tells how he provoked the strife,
And took the victim negro's life;
Nor fears a single moment lest
His crime may lead to his arrest.

Thus is the South made fit to be
Apostle of true liberty,
And noble trained to fill the hope
Of wise reform's completest scope,

Political Notes.

—"And Maine went—."

—Now for Ohio and Indiana.

—Where were those barrels of money but yesterday?

—October is still to come. Give the old man a chance.

—The moral is that you ought always to pay your income-tax.

—The tide of emigration from Maine appears to have turned back all at once.

—Gov. Tilden is disgusted at the *Maine* treatment he received on Monday week.

—"One by one the roses fade," was what Gov. Tilden softly hummed when he read the returns from Maine.

—We are sincerely sorry for the Democrats who have been for weeks anxiously looking for the Maine chance.

—It is plain from the vote in Burleigh's district they don't believe in reforming the navy yards down in Maine.

—Butler is terribly afraid of a bolt. He says: "It is worse than John Morrissey's faro bank. It is heads I win, tails you lose."

—General Benjamin F. Butler was nominated for Congress on Wednesday by the Republicans of the Second District of Massachusetts.

—Kilpatrick was about right. "A bloody shirt campaign with money" is better than finance or reform. Carry the news to Tilden.

—The last charge against Hayes is that he is a know nothing. He has known too much to be caught on the $400 and the ex-return stories.

—Mr. Harrison Wright, the Democratic nominee for assembly in the First Luzerne district, has declined on account of other pressing official duties.

—Mr. Blaine is to make his first speech in Indiana, with General Ben Harrison, at the grand rally at the Tippecanoe battle ground, on the 26th inst. That will be a monster meeting.

—The Erie *Dispatch* wants to know if Republicans have any political rights which Democratic mobs are bound to respect? Not if the Democrats had their way about it. Elect Tilden a Democratic Congress and the life of a Republican in the South would not be worth a bauble.

—Every county in Maine was carried by the Republicans for Governor, something unprecedented in the history of state elections. As the returns are received it becomes more apparent that the victory achieved by the Republicans was one of the grandest on record. The Democrats are trying to console themselves for the punishment they received in this crushing defeat, by declaring that "it was not much of a shower." If they are satisfied the Republicans certainly are. Vermont and Maine show very clearly the drift of public sentiment in this campaign.

—The arithmetical politicians on the other side are hard at work with slate and pencil trying to demonstrate that the percentage of increase of Democratic votes in Maine, if maintained in ensuing elections, will certainly give the country to Tilden in November. It is a pleasant delusion that hurts nobody and frightens the same number. But viewed as a problem it is very much like puzzling very young children by the inquiry why, if the boy of ten is twice as old as the boy of five, he should not through life continue to be twice as old? In five years that child gaines a hundred per cent., and the elder a far less proportion. Somehow, in spite of increased percentage, he can't catch up. That's about the case with the Democratic party vote in Maine—the increase of a few votes there makes a big percentage.—[North American.

The Two Parties.

The history of the two parties is well known to the country. For the past fifteen years the history of Republicanism has been like an open book, to be read by all men. Nothing has been concealed. Its record is a chapter of political fidelity never before equaled. If in the performance of its marvelous work it has developed a few faults, they are, when compared with its virtues, like the spots on the face of the sun, too infinitesimal to excite alarm or command attention except by the students of science.

Double the labors and the responsibility of the whole history of the government previous to 1861, and they fall short of the work performed by the Republican party. Think, for a moment, of the magnificent results of its policy. A sound currency, safe everywhere; public credit higher than ever before in the markets of the world; a wise homestead system that has given free homes to millions; the abolition of slavery; the settlement of the vexed San Juan boundary question and the Alabama depredation claim against England; advantageous treaties with nearly every civilized nation, and humane laws, executed in a spirit of justice, are a few of the results that go to make up the grandest political record of the century. Can any unprejudiced mind review this record and allow himself for a single moment to believe that a party that has been so true to the people's interest, that has been instrumental in saving the nation, can now prove untrue to the republic that lives to-day because of its fidelity and courage?

What can be said of Democracy? What good thing has it done during the past twenty years? The people know what bad things it has done, but none of its defenders have as yet presented anything worthy of commendation. It has been a stumbling block in the path of national progress. It opposed the war for the Union; the emancipation of the slaves; the vital amendments to the Constitution; the protection of the freedman; the present currency system; the collection of the revenue; and is on record against nearly every measure proposed for the relief and protection of the people and the advancement of the nation. What good thing has it done? The people wait for the answer, but they will wait long before this question can be replied to. The misrule of the city of New York; its enormous debt; the millions stolen by Democratic leaders; the ascendency of ignorance and vice are but the shadows of misrule that would characterize the nation under Democratic government. We appeal to every man who loves his country to lay aside party prejudices in this hour of trial, and to pass judgment upon the merits of the men and the parties they represent. In the presence of a public danger, private disputes must be laid aside. The welfare of the nation, the peace and security of its citizens, the public credit, the liberties of millions who look to this Republic for example and hope, and depend upon the success of the Republican party. Let every friend of his country respond to the call made upon him. Let him labor as if on his efforts depended the result. An earnest worker can accomplish much. He can convince the doubtful, strengthen the weak, and encourage all to work and vote. It needs not the gift of eloquence to advance a good cause. An honest purpose and the courage to advocate the right will invite the blessings of Providence and win success.

—A Chicago clerk charges Democrats twenty-five dollars more for the use of the hall that he controls than he asks of the Republicans, because "they make so much more dirt than other people." Isn't this an implication that all the Democrats belong to the great unwashed, and that the cleanliness which is next to godliness is the peculiar attribute of the Republican party?

—Henry A. Wise, who was governor of Virginia when John Brown was hung, died at Richmond last Wednesday, after a long and painful illness. He was seventy years old.

A Word to a Very Few who Need it, and Another Word to a Great Many.

One of the great hindrances to the full success of the Republican party in Centre county arises, we begin to fear, from the attempt to own and control the party put forth by a clique in the borough of Bellefonte, known outside the borough as "the broadcloth set." There is no doubt that the assumption of this "set," at times, is much beyond either their capacity to lead, their influence to control, or their power to govern independent thinkers such as the Republican party throughout this country is composed of, and it is high time a few plain words were said on the subject.

This "set" are much too frequently so full of *isms*, and crotchets, and fancy notions as to what should be done and what said or what omitted, and who should be delegates and who should not be—and when anything does really happen, not knowing what to do about it—that we ourselves are sometimes puzzled to know whether they are really Republicans or only "mongrels."

Again and again these men put themselves forward in this attempted control of the party, until it is scarcely possible to have more than half the townships represented in an important county convention. Their own interest in the party is altogether too spasmodic and inconstant to promote permanent success. If they hear that the whole country is likely to go largely Republican, some two or three weeks before our election they get together in very secret and very solemn conclave, and having locked out all others but themselves, they utter a sacred petition, and, after having a good dry cry of half an hour over the expense, they subscribe ten to twenty dollars each, and resolve to hire buggies and ride into what they believe to be the benighted districts. And a day or two after they may be actually seen distributing campaign documents, and saying a word to John Smith here, and to John Brown there, and to John Jones over yonder, as to their solemn political duty, and ride back to town under the patriotic conviction that that's the kind of eternal vigilance that saves the Republic. And after this, should the state go as it should, and no doubt would go, they hurrah until their own names are borne on the wings of their clamor all the way to Harrisburg and Washington, where their sacrifices and labor may be recognized and rewarded. Sometimes, when there is a good show of success, these men will have themselves nominated and run for office; and when they do they generally signalize their unpopularity by an inordinate ability to run some three or four hundred votes behind the ticket, and yet seem dumb to the conviction that they have not only lost their opportunity and lost their hold upon the party, but have come to be regardad as "the broadcloth obsoletes."

Had the Republican party been in the control in this county these complaints of this ring or "set" would have long since shivered it into pieces, as it is shivered in Huntingdon county.

We record these complaints just as they come to us from all parts of the county, and in their own language; and we now make answer to the active Republicans everywhere—to you, men of Pine Grove, of Half Moon, of Boalsburg, of Lemont, of Centre Hall, of Spring Mills, of Millheim, of Aaronsburg; and to you, men of Philipsburg and of Snow Shoe, of Matilda, of Hannah and Julian Furnace, of Unionville, of Milesburg, of Curtin, of Howard and Liberty, of the lower Nittany valley and elsewhere—get together in your meeting places, and form your own clubs, solicit your own names, and send us a list of the officers for publication, and also a list of members to file. See that your clubs hold meetings weekly, and lock out "the broadcloth set," and send to us a brief report of what was done at each meeting, also for publication.

Forbid any speeches being more than ten minutes in time, and see to it that all the members are heard. This done, the REPUBLICAN will put up your names as the real workers and voters, and will co-operate with you to break up any dominating control of the party by "the broadcloth set." We wait to hear from the clubs!

THE *Watchman* had a communication last week signed "Bellefonte Republican," in which a contemptible attact was made upon our candidate for Congress, James Milliken, Esq., and other parties, ourself among the number. The fling made at us was want of ability. As we have never claimed to have more knowledge or ability than other good men, and are conscious every day of our many shortcomings, we have nothing to say in this particular for our own defense. Our paper speaks for itself, and we always judge of how well it speaks in its own behalf by the support that is given to it by the people throughout the county, and we will volunteer the information that the paper was never more prosperous than it is to-day. As to Mr. Milliken, he is too well known in this community to need any defense from us; yet we may, in some future issue, speak of some of the insinuations made in that communication, and may be able to show that the person who wrote it is not a "Bellefonte Republican," but *is* a Bellefonte liar.

THE following extract from the Lewistown *Gazette*, which we clip from the Huntingdon *Globe*, explains the condition of affairs in Huntingdon county very well. We have been surprised at the course pursued by the *Journal*. How the editor of that paper ever expected to gain anything by the course he has taken is past our finding out, and we can not but think that in a business point of view the *Globe* has stole a march upon its competitor.

While Guss of the Huntingdon *Globe* has exhibited a commendable spirit in healing the discussions which have disgraced that county for years, we are sorry to see that the *Journal* has got into a pout and shown a disposition which will hardly redound to its credit or interest. A newspaper is an organ of a party only so far as it represents the will of the party, and when it ceases to do that, it must either stand as an enemy or in the equivocal position of a disorganizer; and be the result what it may, the paper in the end must pay the penalty of years of contrition before it can regain its former standing. Examples of this kind could be cited in the large cities as well as in the country, and with our experience we are sure that when we so far disagreed with the Republican party or its organizations as to be unable to give it more than a guerrilla support, we would at once say, come and buy the *Gazette* and conduct it to your liking. If the Republicans of Huntingdon county can secure the *Journal* on fair terms, the best thing that could be done would be to place it in charge of Col. Bowman of the Mt. Union *Times*, or better still consolidate the *Journal* and *Globe*, and let Bowman and Guss become publishers.

In transferring the above to his columns, the editor of the Mt. Union *Times* remarks that "His closing sentence is especially practical and to the point."

THE Hollidaysburg *Register* goes for the stamps after the following manner:

The candidate for office has no right to expect the support of his party printer—the placing his name at the head of his columns, the defending him from the charges of his enemies, and the printing of tickets—unless he pays him for the labor. This is a fair, legitimate source of revenue for the printer, and he has a right to demand a fair reward for his labor. Should a lawyer do as much for a client as does the editor for the candidates, his fee would be hundreds, instead of the few tens charged by the printer. Let it be understood by candidates that they will have to pay the printer for his labor, as they would any other workman for his labor. Let editors charge them a good fair price for the work and brains he is expected to use for them. And let office seekers and candidates understand this in the future.

We have always understood that candidates were expected to pay the printer a fair price for the support of the paper, and for tickets, &c. We have always been paid for this labor except in two or three instances, and we shall remember those cases and pay them back some day.

THE Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated for governor Charles Francis Adams. There is no doubt but this is a policy nomination. Mr. Adams never has pretended to be a Democrat. The nearest we ever heard of his coming to it was as an independent voter. The nomination cannot be very tasteful to the regular Bourbon who has always stuck to the party, and even in his election they would hardly be able to say they had a Democratic governor. But that question will never come up for discussion, as he will be defeated by one of the old time Republican majorities.

—Tweed, the great Democratic reformer, will hereafter be called Secor. A seeker after liberty and plunder.

We "can Trace the Serpent by his Filth and Slime."

We have information from a very reliable source that the communication in last week's "Watchman," signed "A Bellefonte Republican," was written or dictated by Mr. Curtin himself. We are very reluctant to believe that a man who has occupied in the past such an honorable position in the estimation of his fellow men would descend to such contemptible personality. The communication in question does not pretend to answer our article, criticizing his political conduct, but makes a bitter personal attact upon us and some others whom the writer assumes to suppose were the assistants in producing the article which roused his anger. If there are so many to condemn our course, as that correspondent asserts there is, we have failed to learn where they are. To judge by what has been said to us in regard to the matter by Republicans from all over the county, we cannot but conclude that our course has met with very general approval.

We have no spite against Curtin. We have no old scores to settle up. What we have done has been solely with an eye single to the good of the Republican party. As to the charges made against Mr. Milliken, we can only say that his character is too well established in this community to be injured by such vindictive charges made by a man who is not willing to be known. The attact is cowardly and mean, and the pretence that it is the work of a Republican must fall to the ground, as no Republican would make such insinuations against a prominent candidate of the party without backing them up with undeniable proof. This is the first time in all the four years that we have lived among this people, that we have ever heard a hint that should reflect upon his honorable name. We had thought to answer this in a different way. We may give it further attention next week, and if we do, whether to "hold Tuten responsible for the article would be as ridiculous as to charge it to Warren Burnside" is so or not, we may be able to make it red hot for somebody.

Spurious Pay.

Very naturally the laborers on the plantation of Mr. J. B. Bissell, on the Combahee, in South Carolina, prefer not to receive their wages in such currency as this:

50 Due Fifty Cents 50

To John Jones or Bearer, for labor under special contract, Payable on the first of January, 1880.

It appears from a statement published by Mr. Robert Smalls, that Mr. Bissell is in the habit of paying his laborers in these valuable documents, which are issued in denominations of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. Whatever was mysterious in the Combahee strike is so no longer. A note of hand for fifty cents, payable in four years from date without interest, and good for nothing except to spend at the shop of the employer who issues it, isn't the sort of money to make a laborer contented, quiet, and industrious. Mr. Smalls says that the laborers demanded money for their labor, and declined Mr. Russell's small notes of hand. Failing to get genuine cash, they struck. And from such strikes as these and such provocations, proceed "great alarm" among the whites, a sudden resort to the shot gun to keep the "blood-thirsty negro" in subjection, and to prevent a "war of races" incited by radical carpet-baggers; as well as an ultimate slaughter of a dozen or a hundred "niggers"—just to make them "know their place." How beautifully these occurrences illustrate the claim of the rebels, that to them alone can the negro look for protection and a wise and friendly guardianship.

Pittsburgh Industries Starting Up.

The Beaver Falls paper mill started up last week, after standing idle almost a year. The Keystone Bridge Works are rushed so with orders that they are working overtime. The flint glass houses of Atterbury & Co., Adams & Co., Ripley & Co., Doyle & Co., McKee Brothers, Boyce, Walker & Co., Campbell, Jones & Co., are running, and King, Son & Co. and the Crystal Glass Company are preparing to resume soon. Messrs. Oliver & Phillips, iron works, on the South Side, report orders as coming very heavily at the present time, and that trade now is more active than at this time last year. The machine shops are running night and day. The demand is principally from the oil regions for oil-well rigging. Similar good reports come from other establishments.

THE MAINE ELECTION

Republicans Among the Pines.

16,000 Majority—Enough—Carry the News to Indiana.

Last week we gave our readers the news from Maine, intimating that the majority would reach 15,000, but later returns indicate a larger majority and a more complete and crushing defeat to the Democracy than the most sanguine Republican ever thought of predicting. Last year the Republican candidate for governor was elected by 3,872 majority; this year our majority will reach sixteen thousand, a gain of over twelve thousand. Every Republican candidate for Congress is elected. Last year the Republicans had a majority in the Legislature of thirty-two on joint ballot; this year they will have a majority of *one hundred and twenty-two*. Every county in the state is carried by the Republicans. No Democrat is wanted for office in the Pine Tree state. The simple fact is that, with an enormous vote, larger by five thousand than has ever been cast before in the state, with every effort by the Democrats to get in their last man, with thousands of dollars spent in this effort, the Republicans have gained a victory that grows greater the more we learn of it. Knowing the desperation of the Democrats, and the necessity they were under of making some show of having turned the tide that has been setting against them ever since the campaign opened, we were induced to believe that, on a heavy vote, Maine would not give more than 10,000 majority. In the 16,000 which has been rolled up we see evidence of how firm is the hold of genuine reform on the hearts of the people. In speaking of the result, the "Village Record" says:

The result in Maine was a most crushing blow to the Democracy. The most expert figuring cannot extract any consolation whatever from the returns, and talk about per centage of Democratic gains in the face of such a Republican majority will bring no cheerfulness to the average Democrat. But while dispiriting our opponents, the glorious fight of the Maine Republicans gives fresh courage to the Republicans all over the country and inspires them to renewed exertions. When the rebel leaders of the Democratic majority in the National House of Representatives dared to stand upon the floor of the House and defend the atrocities of Andersonville, while they charged greater atrocities upon the Union troops, Mr. Blaine said that the people of this country were not yet ready to glorify the rebellion and condemn their own course. The people of Vermont last week verified Mr. Blaine's words, and on Monday the people of Mr. Blaine's own state sent back a rousing old echo of his prediction, carrying dismay to the rebel host. Mr. Blaine snatched the thin mask of reform from the face of Democracy and revealed the true character of the party. The elections in Vermont and Maine show that the people fully understand this, and are not to be deceived by stories of the corruption of Republican office holders, when the facts show that Republican administrations have lost less money per thousand dollars collected than Democratic administrations. Neither can the people be made to believe that the present depression in business is due to the Republican party, for every man of intelligence knows that the dull times extend all over the civilized world. Not believing the charges made by the Democrats against the Republicans, they also do not believe the professions made by the Democrats. They cannot be induced to believe that the Democrats will give the country a better government, when the man offered for President was for years a friend of Boss Tweed, and preferred to commit perjury rather than pay his income-tax. Mr. Tilden may be the embodiment of reform at the present time, but so he was called the embodiment of "hard money" ideas only last spring. He was willing to sacrifice his hard money principles at the bid of a convention, and it is evident that people think if he is chosen President it is probable he would be equally ready to sacrifice his reform views at the command of his party. Ohio and Indiana are the next two states to vote. The first named is regarded as sure for the Republicans, and with the prestige gained by the glorious victories in Vermont and Maine, the chances of victory for the Republicans in Indiana are much increased. It is a very cheerful future that the Republican party is gazing at.

—Mr. Schurz's pardner states that immediately after Tilden was nominated, leading Democrats of St. Louis called on him to say that as soon as Tilden was elected President he would send Schurz's name in as Secretary of State or Minister to Germany. 'Raw! for Tilden and reform!

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

Political Thunder-bolts.

They talk for Tilden for President,
And clamor loud for Reform;
They think to blind the people's eyes,
And carry their hearts by storm.
But we don't forget those ternble days,
When the Union cost so dear,
For Tilden stood with the traitors then,
Who fought so well in the rear.

We marched, and suffered and fought with Hayes,
Ohio's noblest son;
And now we'll fall in line once mere,
Until the victory is won.
Where heroes followed he chose to lead,
With never a doubt nor fear,
And now we'll whip the cowardly crew
Who fought so well in the rear.

List to the warning while yet there is season,
Perils by day, as by night, may arise;
Trust not to the tongues that would flatter with reason,
Trust not to friends who are foes in disguise.
Keep what you know is true,
Heed not the crafty crew,
Be not for change they would offer, too bold;
Let Hayes and Wheeler be
Leaders to victory,
For the Republic a hundred years old!

Lo! from the West what a chieftain advances!
Tried by the Sword and the State, in their turns;
Honest and free as the sun's summer glances;
Treason he hates and injustice he spurns!
And from the Empire State
Cometh a worthy mate,
Grand in the councils his country may hold;
Chiefs Hayes and Wheeler are
Fit for both peace and war,
For the Republic a hundred years old!

There was an old buffer named Sam,
A very transparent old sham;
When he got in a snarl,
He just opened a "barl,"
"That'll fix the Convention," said Sam.

The difference between them is as clear as the sun;
What R. B. Hayes says he'll do, Tilden HAS DONE. —*Boston Post.*

Tilden has "done" that Terre Haute road,
Hayes hasn't—the difference thus is showed;
Hayes fought the Union's cause to maintain,
Tilden—why there is the difference again!
—*Albany Journal.*

What has caused this great commotion,
Motion, motion; the land's ablaze;
It is the people rising up
For Rutherford Hayes and honest ways,
For Rutherford Hayes and better days;
And with him we'll beat little Sam;
Sam, Sam, is a used up man;
And with him we'll beat little Sam.

Our Story Teller.

Pete and His Uncle; Or the Two Tramps.

BY J. ELLIOT ROSS.

Peter F. Johnson and his uncle, Jas. E. King, were both whole-souled, genial fellows, and evidently born to be gentlemen, though, unfortunately, as it frequently happens, their progenitors had not been able to bestow on them enough of this world's goods to enable them to fulfill such a destiny. Whether it was a fortunate circumstance or not is not for us to inquire since they were often heard to express themselves as lucky that their fathers could not cut them off with a shilling, for the simple lack of that amount.

At an early age, Peter and his uncle James became somewhat more than mere kin to each other, the uncle being but a very few years the senior of his nephew. In consequence of this "Uncle James" and "Peter" became simply "Jim" and "Pete" to each other, "excepting for nice" or "in the presence of ladies," as Pete in one of his ettiquettical moods one day decided.

As soon as Pete had obtained his majority, his small, obscure native town could no longer imprison him, and he determined to break through its narrow confines and penetrate the mysteries of the great world beyond. Though poor, both he and his uncle had made the most of their advantages in youth, and now were quite tolerably educated, thanks to a faithful old schoolmaster whose name was never once printed in a village newspaper, yet whose virtues outshone those of many a more pretentious individual.

One day soon after Pete's determination to travel, he broke in upon one of his uncle's reveries, when the following conversation ensued:

"My venerable uncle," said Pete, with a serio-comic smile, "I am bound for the land of Nod as soon as I can complete my arrangements."

"Why, Pete, you astonish me? What's up? Have you received an empty mitten from the good old deacon's daughter Betsy? Going to look for another? Bound to have one are you? Seems to me you had better go elsewhere than to the land of Nod if that be your purpose; Cain got the last one they had there, my boy! But are you—"

"Hold on, Jim, give a fellow half a chance at least! You've asked about fifty questions already and yet you start out on another. Pretty soon I shall have to take notes if you go on at that rate! Not having any particular interest in Betsey, she has nothing to do with my travels, and not being matrimonially inclined I am not on the lookout for a wife. My 'land of Nod' is only a figure of speech, and means anywhere or everywhere to get away from the monotony of Rioctown; that's all."

"And that's not much, Pete. But what are you going to do for money? 'Nothing for nothing' is the motto of the world now-a-days, my boy; and you certainly have very little more than that upon which to depend."

"I am fully alive to that fact, Jim; but I mean to turn tramp, a real, downright, professional tramp, and I want you to accompany me and aid in reducing the business to a complete science. Will you go?"

"What! and start on nothing?"

"Yes, on nothing. You see, its a very light investment, and, therefore, we can't lose very heavily. I have it all ciphered out. Here's my plan: Amount of stock, nothing; expectations, indefinite; interest and profit, precarious; luck, immense; grand sum total, weariness of sight-seeing, a big fortune, and a pretty wife. How do you like it?"

"I knew there was a woman at the bottom of it! There always is, the poets say."

"The cynics say, you mean, Jim; no wife at present, but as a grand finale, I mean."

"Well, I am with you. When do we start?"

"To-morrow."

"To-morrow! So soon?"

"No time to waste, Jim; 'Delays are dangerous,' 'Procrastination is the thief of time,' and 'Make hay while the sun shines;' that's my platform. Can you be ready by six in the morning?"

"I can and I will."

"Then good night, adieu, au revoir, etc., pro tempore, venerable uncle."

And so they separated, to go, Peter to his shake-down at the Deacon's, and Jim to his bundle of straw in an old cabin at the edge of the wood, each to dream of marble halls and scenic grandeur, and lay out plans for future action.

They were poor, these two young men, as has already been intimated, but they were full of life and hope, and well calculated to carry out the idea of reducing the tramp business to a complete science, as Pete expressed it. Yet there was nothing mean, low, or groveling in the composition of either. There was a certain something about them that marked their descent from some more noble house, though such a thought never once troubled them.

Early next morning Pete gathered all his effects together and stowed them away in his Saratoga, which was a pocket of his old pantaloons, and hastened to the humble domicile of Uncle Jim who was already expecting him, and thus they greeted:

"Good morning, most venerable uncle!"

"Good morning, yourself, most veritable tramp!"

"Well, don't I present a creditable appearance?"

"Considering the new role, yes; but I fancy the deacon's Betsey would not be so liable to miss you could she have but a passing glimpse of Peter just now; however, 'Distance lends enchantment to the view,' let's be off. I'm all ready."

Thus they set out, nor did they halt till they had reached the summit of a hill overlooking their native village about a mile distant, when Pete proposed a moment's delay and said: "Jim, even at the risk of the fate of Lot's wife, I must look back; not because I am sorry we are leaving, but simply to see and wonder what an insignificant little hamlet has been the abode of two of the finest specimens of God's noblest work anywhere to be found within or without the land of the starry flag."

"Peter, I had rather see you become a pillar of salt than a flatterer. I like the lines of the poet Young:

"When most the world applauds you, most beware,
'Tis often less a blessing than a snare;
Distrust mankind, with your own heart confer,
And dread e'en there to find a flatterer.'

There is sound sense in that stanza, Pete."

"Perhaps so, Jim, but I would relish a good breakfast now a great deal better than poetry, and since we have several miles to travel to the nearest house let's Gird on our armor and be marching along.' Come on, Jim."

This time they walked along in silence, a result, perhaps, of their having not yet broken fast; for conversation generally lags where a party is unwillingly playing fast day. When the inner man craves support the mental necessity is less clamorous. However, the time was fast approaching when a dash for substantials was to be made.

"Jim," said Pete, as they came in sight of a snug farm-house, "there's a haven. I have heard that these folks are exceedingly generous, and that they are certain to pity any one having a physical defect. Suppose we play off. I can be halt and you can be blind, you know."

"Peter, that is the first unworthy proposition I ever heard you make; does it accord with your sense of honor and manly dignity? Only the direst necessity would justify such a course, and, therefore, I cannot sanction it. Let us ask and hope to receive without resorting to any such subterfuge. Unprincipled scalawags are ready to do as you have suggested, and to them with their tricks must be given the credit of tightening the purse-strings and hardening the hearts of earth's fortunate ones."

"I understand you and quite agree, Jim; 'honesty is the best policy,' I used to write, and now we'll practice it. But here we are at the house, and now for breakfast!"

With those words they stepped boldly up to the door and knocked. As Pete had said, the inmates were generous people and the two tramps were treated to a nice breakfast of ham, eggs, bread, butter and coffee, without endeavoring to appear anything else than what they really were.

Having disposed of a sufficient quantity of the good things provided for them, they again set out on their journey to where fate might lead.

When they had gone about four miles farther on, the road led them through a dense forest which reminded both of the horrible tales they had read of just such places, and the robberies and murders committed there, and their conversation naturally drifted in that direction.

First Pete told a story he had read in which a pleasure party returning home after a day's excursion, broke an axle of the carry-all, were belated, met a band of highwaymen who abused and robbed them.

Then Jim told a story of a certain Judge and his family consisting of his wife, two sons and a daughter, who were returning home from a visit late one night when they were halted by five masked robbers, all killed but the little daughter who was carried off to live with the fiends, and did not escape until ten years afterwards, when she was rescued by a party of hunters.

As Jim finished his tale they came to a sudden turn in the road before making which they accidentally paused, when they heard voices just ahead of them. They now secured themselves behind two trees to await developments. No sooner were they concealed than an old white-headed man with a double-barreled shot gun in his hand, and accompanied by two young ladies and a small boy, made their appearance from the direction of the voices. Presently there appeared also two villainous looking fellows closely following and endeavoring to persuade the old man to surrender.

"Notice those villains well, Pete," said Jim; "see those scars on their faces, one on the left side the other on the right; size five feet eleven and five feet nine; weight one hundred and sixty-five and one hundred and fifty. Let them pass and we'll dash out behind."

"What! run away?" said Pete.

"Assuredly not," was the reply; "make for the villains and rescue the old man and his party."

"All right, Jim; say when!"

"Now!" And out they sprang and pounced upon the robbers like hawks upon their prey.

A sharp scuffle now ensued in which one of the ruffians fired at Jim but missed him and killed the little boy, and in a further struggle dropped their revolvers but happened to make good their escape, which they could not have done had not the plucky old man stumbled just as he was about to fire on them in their retreat.

Of course the rescued party, all of one family, though intensely grieved at the loss of the youngest member, were grateful and desired to express their gratitude to our tramp-heroes for their timely aid, but they could not stop to hear it, and having hurried them off, again set out on their journey, mentally congratulating themselves on the future termination of their adventure.

This was destined to be a more important event in the history of their lives than either of them would have believed at the time had they been told.

Among the many remarks Pete made and the questions he asked his uncle as they proceeded, was this one, intended to tease him: "I say, venerable, were you not more than a little pleased with the elder of those two young ladies? Now confess."

Questions of this kind were not uncommon with Pete, although Jim always made them an excuse for the offering of some good advice to his nephew, always carefully refraining from committing himself, so he replied:

"Peter, I was pleased with both the young ladies, if that will suit you any better than a confession with regard to one; but you might have saved yourself the question had you just remembered that we are only tramps, and given me credit for some little remaining sense. Have I not often told you that woman is—"

"A delusion and a snare!" interrupted Pete.

"Nonsense, my boy; woman, as well as man, is 'fearfully and wonderfully made,' but I opine that 'distance lends enchantment to the view,' and I do not believe that in every case her beauty will bear that scrutiny which serves only to intensify the splendor of the rainbow, while her disposition often may be likened to that of Zauppe, which suggests a cross-cut saw. There is my married friend, Zeke, whom we met at Fisher's a short time ago; his experience led him to make a most unfortunate suggestion one evening when his mother-in-law, a number of others and himself, were discussing the subject of epitaphs. All had something to say about them in a general way, but no one ventured to particularize until Zeke's mother-in-law happened to wonder what would be a suitable epitaph for her when her time should come to need one; then he ventured to say that he thought he could tell, and having gained the attention of the entire company, he boldly remarked that, in his opinion, 'ram's horn' would be eminently appropriate. But he has gone out of the epitaph business, Peter, as emphatically as I intended keeping out of the matrimonial noose."

"That's a good sermon, uncle; go up head! Now let us think about getting something to eat again, for I'm getting very hungry."

Thus the matter dropped, and soon it became but a memory. How often we pass over matters as of little or no importance which sometime or other must play such a part in the history of the individual as to prove that "There is a Divinity which shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will." It so happened in this case.

During the next five years the subjects of our story traveled many a weary mile, and often at night had not where to lay their heads, unless, as Pete would say, you could call "a stone with the hard side turned up," someplace. At last they both began to grow tired of their nomadic life, and determined to cast about for some permanent location. Shortly after arriving at this conclusion Pete came across the following notice in the Plumville *Lancet*:

WANTED.—One hundred men to work on a section of railroad between Dovey Dale and Long's Ford. Apply to the Superintendent, HARRY C. ROERIG, At the Ford.

The Ford was just twenty miles distant and at that time the only means of reaching it was by a stage which ran only three times a week. But had there been fifty means of conveyance and at only one-fourth of the cost, Pete and Jim would still have been compelled to forego the pleasure of riding for the same reason that their paternal ancestors could not cut them off with a shilling.

"After all the footing we've done in five years, uncle, twenty miles is a mere song," said Pete as they set out after a rather scant breakfast.

"True enough, Pete," was the rejoinder; "and, besides, we get the benefit of the exercise. But here comes the stage, and those empty seats on the top seem very inviting."

"Well, they are not all the inviting things we have seen in our five years of tramping, that we could not enjoy, I guess" said Pete; "so what's the use of repining? Stages don't travel very fast anyway, and so perhaps we shall reach the Ford as soon as it after all."

With this consolotory remark they turned aside to let the stage pass, during which act they both imagined the crack of the driver's whip to men "Here we go, and we enjoy it!" and perhaps it did, as there was no necessity for any such movement on the part of the whip at that particular time. However, there is no accounting for whims, and the stage soon passed on out of sight.

At the end of an hour as they reached the top of a hill they were not a little surprised to see the stage lying on its side at the bottom of the hill, the horses unhitched, and the two male passengers and driver discussing the various methods which might be adopted to bring the vehicle back to its proper position. While driving down the hill the brake had broken and Jehu had driven onto the bank at the side to stop for repairs, when an upset brought everything to a standstill. Fortunately nobody was hurt, though one of the passengers protested against having any extras thrown in, as he wanted nothing only what he paid for and he was sure he had not ordered this, he would like Jehu to understand.

As Pete and Jim took in the situation the former remarked: "Uncle, did you ever hear of a man begging pardon of a wheelbarrow thinking it was a coach? I think the danger would be now of taking the coach for a wheelbarrow?"

With a smile Jim replied: "Pete, we must not make fun at another's expense. Our business now is to get that coach right side up and set off again."

Their help was just what was needed and soon the horses were hitched, the brake repaired and the stage on its way, bearing Pete and Jim as extras for their timely assistance.

As they drove along the elder of the two passengers remarked to Jim that he was glad they had come that way as otherwise it would have required some time to right the stage; to which Jim replied that he was glad too, as, otherwise, he and his nephew would have been compelled to walk to the Ford, whereas now they could ride. This opened the way for further conversation in which all joined; and so the next half hour passed away very pleasant. Growing quite interested in the two tramps the elderly passenger at length asked:

"If it be a fair question, where do you hail from?"

"The question is a fair one," was the reply; "we hail from Ricetown," said Jim.

"Ricetown! Ah! then you will know all about the murder committed in that vicinity some five years ago?"

"Well, as it is just that length of time since we left there perhaps we are not as well informed as you might suppose. However, there was a small boy shot by two robbers about that time, and—"

"A small boy! Yes, that's the one to which I refer. The father, two daughters and that boy, a son of his, were just at the age of Dank Forest when they were assailed by two villianous looking fellows who desired to rob the old gentleman, no less a personage than His Honor, Judge Edwards, and they would have accomplished their purpose, and perhaps worse, had it not been for the timely aid of two travelers. But the villians are in durance vile now, and if those two travelers can be found and they can identify the rascals they will get a swing."

"Is any effort being made to find the travelers?" asked Jim, somewhat nervously.

"By way of reply, let me read you an item which I have seen in fifty newspapers within a week:

'NOTICE.—Black Bill and Lightening Jake, leaders of the gang of highwaymen infesting Dank Forest vicinity, have been arrested and their trial will take place in September. The evidence of the two men who assisted Judge Edwards when he was attacked by those two villians five years ago, is heartily to be desired, as without it the commonwealth may fail to convict them. In the name and for the sake of a common humanity it is requested that the subject matter of this notice be mentioned wherever likely to meet the attention of those two men, and that the notice itself be copied extensively. Report all information to

JAMES GLENDON,
Chief of Police, Fernville.'"

"Can they not convict without the evidence of the two men sought after?" asked Jim.

"They may convict of robbery, but they are indicted for murder and robbery," replied the elderly passenger.

"Then I presume my nephew and I had better steer in that direction," said Jim.

"But how will they finish the railroad if we retreat in such order?" asked Pete.

"Never mind the railroad, my man; if you happen to know of these two men you will be well paid for your trouble. Judge Edwards is my brother-in-law, my name is Davis, and I am interested in anything you may have to communicate. Lose no time; tell me what you know."

"Well, I know Peter Farragut Johnson!" said Jim.

"And I know my venerable uncle, James Ezekiel King!" said Pete.

"And we had an 'experience meeting' of the kind mentioned about that time," said Jim.

"Enough! Driver, hold on! Ten dollars for a drive back to town as fast as possible! Is it a bargain?" said the now excited Mr. Davis.

"Well, ten dollars is ten dollars," said Jehu, "but couldn't you wait and take it regular?"

"Will you drive us back, or must we walk? We have important business requiring our immediate attention and must therefore return at once."

"I'll take you to the outskirts of the town for nine dollars and say no more about it!" said Jehu, bent on pocketing the extra.

"All right," said Mr. Davis; "and if you make good time I'll pay you the ten for it."

So it was settled, and soon they were rapidly returning to Plumville. Having arrived at the outskirts, Jehu received his ten dollars, having made fast time as desired, and the party walked into town, where our tramp heroes were soon clad in new suits, and, having eaten a hearty dinner, repaired to the depot to take the train for Fernville.

Nothing of note transpired to mar the pleasure of the trip, and both Jim and Pete indulged in many a conjecture as to the possible termination of their present experience. Nor did they fail to note the fact that the passenger who accompanied Mr. Davis in the stage now returned with him, and that they were deeply engaged in conversation. Who he might be had not yet transpired, nor did they find out till the trial began and he appeared as District Attorney Smith.

At length the cars rolled into Fernville, and having alighted, Mr. Davis took Jim and Pete directly to the home of Judge Edwards, where they were readily recognized and heartily welcomed.

There was now a clear case against the robbers, and when they found they were identified they made a confession of all the dark deeds of their life, and gave such other information as led to the arrest of the other members of the gang, and obtained for themselves a computation of sentence from hanging to imprisonment for life.

By the time matters had assumed this shape Jim and Pete had become quite domesticated, and had grown very much in the estimation of the Judge and his two fair daughters, who were democratic enough to recognize merit wherever it might be found. They saw that our heroes were men physically and mentally, and as they became better acquainted their moral character revealed itself intact.

Having concluded that they were both worthy men and capable of doing themselves credit in the race of life, the Judge offered them a choice of professions, agreeing to defray all expenses and have them make his home theirs also till they should be established.

But little remains to be told. Jim chose the ministry, a profession for which he was adapted both by nature and habit, and to-day is the Rev. James E King. Pete chose the law, and now is the Hon. P. F. Johnson, having been elected U. S. Senator shortly after his admission to the bar. The Judge's eldest daughter Ellen makes an excellent pastor's wife; at least the Rev. Mr. King thinks so; while Emily, the younger, spends a great deal of her time in Washington.

Thus Pete was not so very far mistaken in his calculations when they set out to reduce tramping to a science, after all; but there is no doubt both of them would have objections to seeing their real names associated with the facts of the case as given in this story, so we shall give each the benefit of his *nom de plume*, and bid adieu to "Pete and his Uncle; or the Two Tramps."

Political.

What A Democratic Victory Will Cost.

Some Facts for Men Who Complain of Hard Times to Take Note of.

Senator John Sherman opened the Ohio campaign at Marietta several weeks since in a very able speech, from which we quote a few paragraphs that are worthy the thoughtful consideration of all men who fancy that a political change may make times easier:

As a fortaste of what is meant by a Democratic restoration we have now a Democratic House of Representatives where sixty men who served in the rebel army or rebel Congress are making laws for you. They are arraigning General Grant and other conspicuous leaders of the Union army. They have turned out Union soldiers who bear honorable wounds from petty offices to make way for rebel officers. They passed a bill to make Confederate officers eligible for service in the army of the United States. The whole tone, conduct and policy of these men is the same as when I was a member of the House sixteen years ago. They talk about the "revolution," but neither acknowledge its results nor respect the great changes in the Constitution which we hoped had been secured by the war. Let us see what will be the result if their power in the House is extended to the Senate and the Presidential office.

When the war closed innumerable claims against the United States were made from the lately rebel States, and Congress in the most liberal spirit made provision for the payment of all that by the well-settled rules of civilized war could be properly made against the United States.

The officers of the Departments, the Supreme Court, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission, were authorized to adjust and pay different classes of claims, and Congress passed many acts for equitable relief; so that it may with safety be said that more than $100,000,000 were paid after the war was over to citizens of the South for losses caused by the rebellion. But this extreme liberality only gave zest to the presentation of claims against the United States that if allowed would double the national debt. These claims now endanger our whole financial system. I have here in my hand a list of 140 separate claims now pending in the House of Representatives amounting to $5,682,209, every one of which is for injuries caused by our army in rebel States during the war. Here is another bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, to revive the claims which existed in the South prior to April 13, 1861, in favor of persons "who promoted, encouraged, or in any manner sustained the late rebellion." These include postmasters, custom house officers, and other agents of the Government who at the beginning of the war paid over to the Confederate States the balance due from them to the United States.

REFUNDING THE COTTON TAX.

At the close of the war, when every industry, employment, trade, or production of the loyal States was heavily taxed to meet the enormous cost of the war, Congress placed upon cotton a tax of three cents a pound. This produces from 1865 to 1868 the sum of $68,072,088, and was then repealed. It was substantially the only war tax paid by the South, when the aggregate taxes collected in the loyal States was $400,000,000 for one year. This cotton tax was charged by the producer to the consumer when the cotton was sold, and was scarcely felt by the planter who raised the cotton. And yet every year since there has been a persistent demand for the refunding of the cotton tax, not to the men who paid, but to the States in which it was paid; and as sure as fate this tax will be refunded by the first Congress after the Democratic party is restored to power.

As our troops penetrated into the South cotton was seized on behalf of the United States as the property of the enemy and much of it as the property of the Confederate States, and the proceeds were covered into the Treasury. Over $21,000,000 were thus covered into the Treasury, and of this fund the sum of $11,348,247, has been awarded and paid by the Court of Claims to all claimants who had either legal or equitable title to the cotton, and the balance of this fund is now eagerly demanded by open rebels, but who now, as leading

Democrats, may hope to reclaim what they lost by the war. I have in my hand fifteen different bills, now pending in the Democratic House of Representatives, to refund this cotton tax and the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, and to make easy this wholesale raid on the Treasury of the United States. And, fellow-citizens, I have here bills pending in that Democratic House more wide reaching still. Here is a bill introduced by Mr. Wilshire, of Arkansas, now pending before the Committee of War Claims in the House of Representatives. This bill provides:

"That all citizens of the United States having claims against the United States for stores or supplies taken or funished during the rebellion for the use of the army of the United States, including the use and loss of vessels or boats while employed in the military service of the United States, may institute suit against the United States for the adjustment and recovery of such claims in the District Court of the United States for the district in which such stores or supplies may have been taken or furnished, or such vessels or boats may have been used or lost."

Reflect a moment. All citizens of the United States, rebels as well as loyal citizens, having claims for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army, including the use and loss of boats, may sue the United States and recover the value thereof. The loyal people must pay all the war taxes, and then pay loss inflicted by rebel raiders, and then pay for all the forage taken by our troops when within the rebel lines, all the rails burned, all the corn, sweet potatoes and turkeys consumed. Who that reflect upon the supply of an army in an enemy's country during a four years' war will not shrink from such a claim—a claim that could only be paid by an acknowledgment that the war on our part was unjust?

But, fellow-citizens, to complete our liability, I have here another bill introduced by Mr. Riddle, of Tennessee, and now pending before the Judiciary Committee of the House, which, as it contains but a single section, I will read in full, title and all:

"A bill directing compensation to be allowed for the use and occupation of property by the United States army duing the late war.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to allow reasonable compensation to all citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property by the United States army, or any part thereof, during the civil war, in the same manner and under the regulations as compensation is now allowed for Quartermaster stores used by said army; *Provided*, however, That the affidavit of the claimant, supported by the competent testimony of any reputable citizen, shall be sufficient proof to establish the fact of the use and occupation of such property by said army. But it is not the intention of this act to limit the parties to the amount of proof herein specified; but other and additional testimony may be taken to establish the fact of the use and occupation and the rental value of the property occupied."

Now, this bill directs the Secretary of War to allow and pay to all citizens of the United States, rebel as well as loyal, a reasonable compensation for the use of their property by the United States army, or any part thereof, during the late civil war. Every camping-ground; every field of battle; every march or retreat; every tree cut down; every grain field injured by any officer or soldier in our army—for each and all of these are a part of the army—must be paid for at a reasonable rate. Suppose a rebel Secretary of War, such as Tilden would naturally select, was armed with authority, what countless claims would be fastened upon the Treasury! An intelligent writer has estimated the amount covered by these two bills at $2,410,000,000. Whether this be exaggerated or not, it is apparent that under such legislation the Treasury would be utterly bankrupt. We know from the experience of the Southern Claims Commission the tendency to swell such claims by perjury and fraud. The number of claims decided upon was 9,222. The amount claimed was $19,263,437,51; the amount allowed was $3,057,894,09; the amount disallowed was $16,205,543; and we now have proof that some of the cases allowed were fraudulent and grossly exaggerated. How will it be when all the guards thrown about this tribunal and other offices and courts authorized to pass upon claims shall be broken down, and they are filled by men in sympathy with the rebellion?

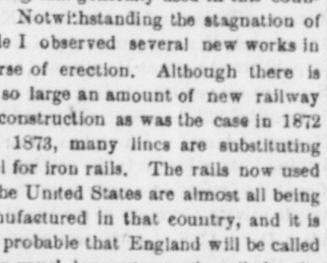
But you may say there is no danger of the passage of these bills. I beg you not to be deceived. A Democratic Congress and President would in all probability pass many of them and extend widely and dangerously the jurisdiction of the courts and all the officers who pass upon Southern claims. They would, in my judgment, refund the whole cotton tax. They would extend to rebels the right to recover for provisions and Quartermaster's stores now confined to loyal people. No one can measure the multitude and magnitude of such claims.

British Recognition of the Growth and Independence of the American Manufacturing Industry.

The marked decline in the British export trade, as shown in the recent returns of the Board of Trade—a decline especially noticeable in the exports of the United States—induces me to offer a few remarks upon the development of manufacturing industry of the country, which I had a favorable opportunity of observing during my recent visit to the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia as one of the judges in the group for railway appliances. I last visited the United States in 1856. The progress made in the interval of twenty years is very marked. The stimulus afforded by the demands and expenditure on account of the war, assisted by the protective system which has been adopted, have developed and nursed every variety of manufacture, from iron rails to Parisian fancy articles. The advocates of the protective policy say it should be called nationalism, not protection. Without discussing the wisdom of the protective policy, or how far it has been instrumental in aggravating the present stagnation of trade, it is certain that it has led to the erection of a large number of factories and of numerous iron and steel works, and to a rapid development of manufacturing industry, as evidenced by the great increase in late years of the amount of coal raised. Thus, while the total amount of coal raised in the United States in 1870 was about 32,000,000 tons, as compared with 113,000,000 raised in Great Britain, the coal raised in the United States in 1874 was 50,000,000 tons, as compared with 125,000,000 raised in Great Britain. Of the coal thus raised in 1874 only about 500,000 tons were exported from the United States, of which about 400,000 tons was exported to the Dominion of Canada. The coal fields of the United States cover an area of 196,000 miles. The coal is, in most cases, easily accessible. Iron ore is abundant, both near the coal fields and elsewhere. The rate of wages for unskilled labor varied in the works which I visited from 90 cents a day to $1.20, equivalent at the present rate of exchange in our money to 3s. 6d. or 4s. 7d. The wages of carpenters, joiners, blacksmiths, and fitters varied from as low as $1,50 to $2,75—*i. e.*, in our money from 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. The day is at least ten hours long. These higher prices are, moreover, counterbalanced by the use of much machinery, guided by unskilled labor to an extent much exceeding that generally used in this country. Notwithstanding the stagnation of trade I observed several new works in course of erection. Although there is not so large an amount of new railway in construction as was the case in 1872 and 1873, many lines are substituting steel for iron rails. The rails now used in the United States are almost all being manufactured in that country, and it is not probable that England will be called upon much longer to supply rails for the United States. The development which the manufacturers of the United States have attained, and the energy with which they work, make it manifest that not only can we no longer expect to obtain a market for our manufactured goods in the United States, but, that we must be prepared to find the manufacturers of that country competing with us in every market to which we and they have access for all our manufactures, such as iron, cotton goods, &c. It is most important that England should thoroughly appreciate its true position in this matter. The Centennial affords an excellent opportunity for seeing the process of American industry, and for meeting the leading manufacturers, as well as the most prominent men of all classes in the United States. I would, therefore, strongly urge all Englishmen who can afford the time, especially those interested in the political aspects of the question, to visit Philadelphia."—[Douglas Galton in the London Times.

Carriages.

S A. McQUISTION



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[Subject to decision of the District Conference.]

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ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
JACOB BAKER,
GEORGE OTTENKIRK.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
HENRY KELLER.

If the new disease called "reform" takes hold of its subjects as it has of Lowry, what will become of the Democrats by the 7th of November? We are glad to know that it is not very contagous, and its victims are inoffensive and harmless.

POLITICAL DIALOGUE.—The following dialogue occurred recently between two representative Democrats of the Second Ward:

"I say, Patsy, who are ye fur?"

"I'm fur Tildan and reforrum."

"Who the divil is reforrum?"

"Why, its Tildan; isn't he reformin' everything? He intends to make a rifformation in politics."

"Thin, bedad, I won't vote for him. I've bin down on reformers ivet since Martin Luther wint agin the Pope."

THE Democratic Convention of New York re-assembled at Saratoga last Wednesday to make another effort to nominate a man to be supported by their party this fall for governor. Hon. Lucius C. Robinson was nominated by acclamation, after which the convention adjourned. We believe if that party ever had a chance of carrying the empire state they lost it by their foolish blunder of a few weeks ago. They seem to realize that matters are becoming serious, and that there is now no time for trifling, and so they hide their treason for a season and nominate a man for governor who during the war was loyal. But it won't save them. This prudent after thought will not deceive the people as to their true character and purpose. New York is now one of the surest of Republican states, and will give Hayes and Wheeler at least fifty thousand majority.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

MR. EDITOR:—The covert attact on the personal character of our esteemed townsman, Gov. Curtin, in the last issue of the "Watchman," over the signature of "A Bellefonte Republican" (though couched in the language of a Billingsgate fish woman), calls for a prompt and decided answer. The utterly imbecile editor of the "Watchman," lacking all show of political sagacity, continued to taunt the Republicans week after week with the allegation that Gov. Curtin was going to take the stump for Tilden and Hendricks, till they at last compelled the REPUBLICAN (however unwillingly) to notice their ill-judged taunts and allegations, and if the answer crushed them no one can or ought to blame the editor of the REPUBLICAN for doing just what the editor of the "Watchman" forced on him; neither ought he to be blamed for adopting as editorial an article written for his paper, even if the article was written in Harrisburg. The calling of a Democratic meeting to be addressed by M. B. Lowry "from the books," in defense of Gov. Curtin, and the article in last week's "Watchman," by "a Bellefonte Republican," both have the same tendency and doubtless the same object. The manifest tendency of each is to throw doubt and suspicion on the character of Gov. Curtin. If this was not the intention, then they have acted much more insanely than did even M. B. Lowry, according to the "Watchman." An article forced on the REPUBLICAN by the ill-timed taunts and boasts of a Democratic paper at Gov. Curtin's home was not likely to injure him in any way; while a pretended defense here was sure to lead to condemnation. That the Democratic party intended this can hardly be doubted, as they never trusted Gov. Curtin, and never will. They cannot forgive him for calling them "a fossil party," and saying that the time was fast approaching when "the Democratic party could hold a mass meeting in an omnibus." Have the Democrats at home ever offered to trust Gov. Curtin? Have they offered to run him for Congress in this strong Democratic district? Have they offered to run him for State Senate or even Assembly? No, they could not trust him; they knew that every emotion of his soul, every throb of his great heart, was Republican and only Republican. Why, then, is he speaking for Tilden and Hendricks? Ah! thereby hangs a tale the dishonor of which does not lie on Gov. Curtin. A certain politician who has long been in the habit of attaching all rising men to himself, or, if he cannot do that, slaughtering them, finding that A. G Curtin could not be made his tool, and the contract too large for him to undertake to slaughter him as he had done others, bethought him of sending the Governor to Russia as our Minister at St. Petersburg, and thus get him out of the way for a while, till something could be concocted that would effectually demolish him.

Gov. Curtin had a trusted friend, the editor of a paper in Philadelphia, with whom he corresponded while in Russia. This friend wrote Curtin long and eloquent letters stating how all the good Republicans and good Democrats had formed themselves into a party of reform called the working man's party, and the old Republican war-horse, Horace Greeley, was at the head of it; and having filled the mind of his friend with exaggerated and false statments, it was deemed proper to bring him home on the eve of the Pennsylvania election, and his false friend hastened to meet and give him the Judas kiss, and hurried him on to commit himself before he could see any of his friends to learn the facts in the case. Gov. Curtin having been betrayed into committing himself, his enemy was jubilant, and the stool-pigeon received his reward, though how much he was benefited financially has not transpired. Having been betrayed into making this blunder by his false friend, Gov. Curtin well knew that he would be more severely judged than if he had committed the most foul crime.

Betrayed out of his own party, he was compelled to go with the Democrats, not that he desired to do so, but because of the cruelly false position in which he was placed. True, he might have acknowledged that he had been betrayed into a blunder; but there are very few men in this world who like to admit that they have been sold. And yet it would perhaps have been better had he done so, for Democrats trust him not, and Republicans know that his whole heart is with them, and wherever he is heard the Republican party is strengthened, no matter on which side he speaks. As a friend of Gov. Curtin's, I have thought it right that I should say this much to prevent mawkish and false friends from trying to fix any stigma on Gov. Curtin's personal character in his absence.

A REPUBLICAN.

—Tilden is said to be hard at work trying to make out a fresh income return. Go on, Samuel, go on! It comes out different every time, and maybe you'll bring the government in debt to you yet, if you stick at it.

Our Washington Letter.

Gov. Hendricks—Judge Settle Prevented from Making a Republican Speech—A Catalogue of Democratic Sins.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept., 13, '76.

In conversation with a gentleman from Indiana, a few days since, your correspondent was informed that it was the expressed determination of the Democracy of that State never again to submit to the inauguration of another Republican President; that it is the plan of the Democracy of that State and their allies South to repeat the programme of 1861 in the event of the election of Hayes. To give plausibility to the story they assert that the order of the Knights of the Golden Circle has been recognized, with Hendricks as Major General, and this time the entire Democracy of the North will join the Southern brethern in arms to divide the Union. While we attach very little importance to this braggadocio threat it seems to show the spirit of the Democracy, and betrays what their leaders have tried to conceal, their true position. Senator Logan intimated in Congress that this was part of their plan, but the people seem to be as loth to believe it now as they were in 1861. Assuming this to be true, the question with all loyal men would naturally be: "Would the Government be safe in such hands?" Answer in November.

At Charlotte, N. C., last week, the home of the rebel General and "Confed" candidate for Governor, Vance, Judge Settle was invited to address the people from the balcony of the Central Hotel. A brass band headed the procession to the hotel, but on arrival it was found that Vance's friends had usurped the ground, and every attempt of Judge Settle to speak was frustrated by the demoniac howling of the "Southern chivalry" there congregated. The Mayor was present, a sufficient police force on duty, but not one arrest was made. An hour afterwards, from the same balcony the mayor spoke, but uttered not one word in condemnation of the outrage. Vance will deny the responsibility, as he does that of the prosecution of Mrs. Owen, the Laurel Hill massacre, the shooting of Light, etc.; but he was within hearing of this outrage, and by his silence approves it, as he did at Statesville, Winston, Jonesboro, and other places where his minions follow and attempt to intimidate or silence all Republican speakers in that State. And yet, did not Vance declare in 1864, that "if he and his party succeeded, Union men would be insulted, punished, driven from the polls, and would not be allowed to live in the South?"

And yet, further, Mr. Tilden assures us that "reform," justice, and order, can alone spring from his election to the place that Buchanan, Mr. T.'s friend, dishonored! He also tells us, "Mr. Seymour accepts;" although on July 28 Mr. S. peremptorily refused to run! And yet, still further, Mr. Seymour says that Mr. Tilden lies; "I will not be your candidate." Does not ex-Gov. Vance lie also? are they "a pack of liars?"

A New York *Tribune* correspondent, well aware of the character of the work desired from him by the "Jay Gould" organ, indulged in a sensational, sore-headed diatribe that has been sent over the country from "Tilden's Bureau of Political Knowledge," 59 Liberty St., N. Y., where the said T., with a suite of rooms and some thirty clerks, prepares political pabalum for the 'unbiased Democracy," that read the 2600 "unbought" Democratic sheets controlled by this "immaculate statesman." This "J. G." correspondent evaporates thusly: "In a dozen Republican speeches I have hot heard mentioned the history of the Republican party. I judge from this that the Administration managers find it too heavy, and have quietly concluded to throw it overboard, and say nothing about it." "Another subject not mentioned is civil service." Can it be that the changes made have been for political purposes? "Their favorite topics is the bloody shirt," "the Hamburg, Coushatta, Mississippi, and Ku Klux outrages between 1868 and 1876, the thousands of murders in the Southern States;" "where the Democrats claim an almost solid South for Tilden and Hendricks;" the private relief bills "calling $500,000,000; Ben Hill's defence of Jeff. Davis; the treason of the South; the cruelties of the war; the suffering of our soldiers on Southern fields and in Southern prisons," etc.

Good God! Can such an almost inexhaustible catalogue of crime and murder be written against any people as that furnished by this correspondent in criticism of the "course of the Republican leaders?" Their favorite topic is—"the foregoing?" How can they leave such a "topic" with half a million dark costumes daily flitting between silent homes and our cemeteries? With orphan's homes in every city and town filled to overflowing with crushed and broken hearted "household angels?" With hundreds of new graves covering silent hearts that went down before the effects of that hell of sirocco, that deluge of treason and falsehood that swept over the empire of reason and judgment, and stupidly drove thousands of blinded men into the ranks of Disunion, and hundreds of thousands into undeserved, unsought graves?

What reason have they for not asserting "that the return of the Democrats to power means the ascendency of the old rebel element, and the trampling under foot of all the results of the war?" With "the fugitive slave law, the Dred Scott decision, the treason of the South, the cruelties of the war, the sufferings of our soldiers in Southern prison pens," for "Democratic precedents," and what "brave men have accomplished," what may we expect? The Democrats carried Alabama quietly by "neglecting" to registrar 40,000 voters, by their own admission; in Mississippi by shooting a smaller number; and as you dare not deny that "Johnny" intends introducing a "property qualification" into his state legislation, will you tell us how you intend to secure that "just equality before the law," "whatever their race or color," promised by Mr. Tilden in his letter of acceptance? Mr. T. stood with Fernando Wood in opposition to Mr. Lincoln, and to human liberty and against Federal Union. Will you tell us when he saw his error? In 1860, in a letter to Hon. Wm. Kent, he argued with Calhoun and Jefferson, the doctrine of States Rights, which was the secession of Jeff. Davis! "I have done more toward the Southern movement," claims that arch-traitor, "than any man living." And yet this "pal." of secessionists and traitors unblushingly cries out, "I should not fail to protect all its citizens whatever their former condition, in every political and personal right. How? By re-enslavement of one class? By revivifying Taney's decision? The anti-free-State legislation? For certainly by no other means would he be able to fulfill his pledges! With a "confed." Congress an "immaculate statesman" might induce a following, strong enough for the first step, but *where would the second land him!* A woman's petticoat or shawl? Oh, no! Were he even to "call on the mountains to fall on and cover him," the righteous indignation of an outraged people would bring him forth to judgment. To use this correspondent again, "how absurd it is for men who have been guilty of all these crimes, now to be howling for reform?" And we leave to him the answer.

LIFE.

The Dawn of Better Times.

From the Springfield Republican.

The aspects of business are encouraging just to the extent to which enterprise conforms to the new order of things. Wherever capital has contracted its inflated valuation, and it content with a moderate return, where wages, rents, the cost of raw material, and all the factors in production are in harmony with the reduced basis, there production promises to go on at a remuneration. Hence we begin to hear the mills and manufactories starting up or resuming, or increasing production if already in operation. The market for a vast variety of goods is bare. We hear of a man who wanted a dozen shovels, the other day, and he had to wait till they were manufactured. In furniture, in some classes of dry goods, and some iron wares, consumption seems to have quite overtaken production and new business now springs up in obedience to a direct demand. Those who have saved their fortunes through the crisis, and are able to take the first swell of the tide, will reap the greatest advantage. The venerable Josiah Quincy, in his speech at the Faneuil Hall semi-centennial, seemed to have this strongly in mind, and told an anecdote of Abott Lawrence, who, when asked, in the depression of 1837, what he was doing, replied, "I am projecting a new mill, in order that I may be all ready for the turn of the tide." The long-headed ones are already putting their money into new enterprises where the turn of the tide will find it. There seems to be a great deal more anxiety to "touch bottom" than to stay there. No sooner are low prices realized than there is an effort to raise them. Now a raising market is doubtless very encouraging to the mercantile class, but, taking all kinds of business together, we must make up our minds to do business for a long time on the bottom itself, and shall find the healthiest prosperity in that stratum. There is a large class of the community which hasn't got down to it yet, and this class will continue to strew the year with wreckage and debris. The exchangers are too large a class, so slowly do people learn that they cannot live by mere swapping. Consolidation and rougher methods of extinguishment are slowly contracting the middle class, and driving back the surplus to more productive labors. Those who remain, by the law of the survival of the fittest, will do a larger business at a smaller percentage of profit, to the mutual advantage of themselves and the public. But this readjustment to the statues of twenty years ago is a slow process. Capitalists, laborers, business men, landlords and banks all resist the change so long as possible, fight it off and delay it. We all groan with the toothache, but very stupidly deem it the part of heroism to prolong the agony by refusing to "have it out."

THE Democratic ideas of *reform* are to tell all the lies they can, and stick to them. That's the way the "Watchman" does.

Another Rebellion Threatened.

The most unblushing and outspoken declaration of Rebel sentiment and opposition to the authority of the General Government that has cropped out in the present campaign comes from Baltimore and is in keeping with the record of that city at the outbreak of the rebellion, when its mob of secessionists attacked Massachusetts troops on their way to Washington. It adds to the surprise of the situation that the declaration should come from a city so far North, instead of from the heart of the South where we have been accustomed to look for threats of defiance and sedition. The Baltimore *Gazette*, a paper of prominence and influence as a Tilden and Hendricks organ, takes the initative in firing the Southern heart by printing threats against the Government which are tantamount to the renewal of the rebellion. It declares that on election day the state malitia must turn out, reinforced by ten thousand Minute-Men, and officered by the leading men of the state; that the time has come when force has to be met by force, and the bayonet must oppose the bayonet; that the only way to save the Democracy is by force. It calls upon the people of Baltimore to begin the work of organization in the following frenzied manner:

Let us begin the work in Baltimore at once and organize immediately. Let us have the Minute Men of '76. No law should be broken. Their aim should be to defend the law; to protect the imperiled Constitution of our common country. It is fitting that Baltimore and Maryland, which may be called the cradle of civil and religious liberty in America, should take the lead in this most patriotic work. If Baltimore shall send out the voice, the echo of the voice that Paul Revere sent out from the Old South Church of Boston a hundred years ago, we shall have the continent in a whirlwind of patriotism within thirty days, and the desperate men who are seeking the overthow of American liberties will have been defeated. Let us have the "Minute Men of '76" organized, drilled, equipped, and led by the best men who can be found to lead them. This is the great duty of the hour. To your tents! O, Israel!—[Chicago Tribune.

The Democratic Spirit.

The spirit animating the Democracy appears identical, whether it is observed ventilating itself through the murder of negroes at Hamburg; mobbing Republican speakers at Augusta, Ga.; hurrahing for Jeff Davis and Samuel J. Tilden in Indiana; cheering for the "lost cause" under a confederate flag, bearing the names of Tilden and Hendricks, in Kentucky and Missouri; insulting Liberal Republican recruits, as Dorsheimer, in the Saratoga convention; hiding its cowardly front behind the respectability of Chas. Francis Adams in, Massachusetts or soliciting instructions as to the political duties of the Democratic party from the patriotic private secretary of the late President Davis, C. S. A., who was imported into Maine for that purpose. The character of Democratic nominees for United States and state officials, from Tilden down, in this centennial year of American independence, might be cited as further proof, were it necessary to prove what is self evident to intelligent citizens. Hardly a candidate has been named by the party north or South, who has not either a confederate army record, or who is not known to have been prominently identified with the copperhead faction in the north during the war; and many of them are especially abhorred and detested by loyal men and women, because of their leading part in the atrocities practiced upon disarmed prisoner of war at Andersonville and other localities of rebel torture; in the organization of Knights of the Golden Circle; because of their cordial approval of Blackburn's method of reducing the efficiency of the union armies, through the propagation of yellow fever and other fatal diseases, by infected clothing; the fiendish murder of President Lincoln in 1865, and tens of thousands of Republicans in the south since. Is it a matter of any surprise that the present campaign has been and will be fought to the bitter end on precisely the issues that buried Seymour and Blair from sight in 1868, when they were so persistently forced by the late confederate house and kept steadily at the front by the Democracy, in their nomination and methods of the campaign? Not a paper comes from the south that does not contain a southern version of some outbreak, terminating in the murder of one or more Republicans. Rebellion is openly advocated by some of their more injudicious speakers and papers. Among the latter the Baltimore *Gazette*, which had become so bitter in its assaults on the government recently, that the leaders felt constrained, as a matter of policy, to admonish it to be less violent at this particular time. These facts are sufficient to convince the people that their only safety, and the perpetuity of the government, lies in the election of Hayes and Wheeler.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

AN Irish Democrat says he would rather suffer defeat than to eat so much crow as is now offered in Tilden and Hendricks. Sensible Irishman, that.

The Business Situation.

Among the indications of the prospective business activity may be noted the following: We note, in the first place, the quickening of the money market. Capital, during the past year, has been literally going a begging; but since the beginning of autumn there has been a growing demand from business sources, which hitherto have offered no employment for it, and as the crops have scarcely yet begun to move, this fact is explainable only by the actual improvement in general business. We note, in the second place, the resumption of operations by the leading establishments in the manufacturing districts, and particularly in New England, the silent mills and workshops of which have been so long the most significant reminders of our hard times. We record, in the third place, the strong upward tendency of the markets, indicating that prices have finally been adjusted to the new relation of capital and labor, and that they are responding to the natural laws of supply and demand. The recent successful auction sales of prints, and the cheaper class of manufactured goods at New York, were not more surprising to the trade than the subsequent firmness of the markets. A further source of encouragement is supplied in the favorable reports which we receive from the purely agricultural districts, where, despite a steady succession of abundant crops, trade has, up to this time, exhibited the signs of languor common elsewhere. Since 1873 the farming community have been practicing an economy out of all proportion to the falling off in the value of agricultural products, and the present activity is attributable as much to necessity as anything else. In our own state additional stimulus is sure to be furnished by the sudden prosperity of the oil trade, which alone will draw some millions of dollars to our relief before the close of the year. These are the indications, and the outcome, we are confident will justify the promises thus made.—[Pittsburgh Gazette.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

Probably there is no complaint that afflicts the human system, which is so little understood at the present time, as some of the varied forms of Kidney Complaints.

There is no disease which causes such acute pain or more alarming in its results than when the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood the uric acid, and other poisonous substances, which the blood accumulates in its circulation through the system.

If from any cause the kidneys fail to perform the functions devolving upon them, the cumulations are taken up by the absorbents and the whole system thrown into a state of disease, causing great pain and suffering, and very often immediate death. Hence the importance of keeping the kidneys and blood in a healthy condition, through which all the impurities of the body must pass.

PAIN IN THE BACK.

There is no remedy known to medical science which has proved itself more valuable in cases of Kidney Complaints than the Vegetine. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleanses and purifies the blood, and restores the whole system to healthy action.

The following extraordinary cures of great sufferers, who had been given up by the best physicians as hopeless cases, will speak for themselves, and should challenge the most profound attention of the medical faculty, as well as those who are suffering from Kidney Complaint.

THE BEST MEDICINE.

EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870.

MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your Vegetine, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the Kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from the Vegetine. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.

Yours truly,
JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

BOSTON, May 30, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.: Dear Sir—I have been badly afflicted with Kidney Complaint for ten years; have suffered great pain in my back, hips and side, with great difficulty in passing urine, which was often, and in very small quantities, frequently accompanied with blood and excruciating pain.

I have faithfully tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint; I have been under the treatment of some of the most skillful physicians in Boston, all of whom pronounced my case incurable. This was my condition when I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetine, and I could see the good effects from the first dose I took, and from that moment I kept on improving until I was entirely cured, taking in all, I should think, about six bottles.

It is indeed a valuable medicine, and if I should be afflicted again in the same way I would give a dollar a dose, if I could not get it without.

Respectfully, J. M. GILE.
361 Third Street, South Boston.

NEARLY BLIND.

H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—In expressing thanks to you for benefits derived from the use of Vegetine, and to benefit others, I will state:

When eight or nine years old I was afflicted with Scrofula, which made its appearance in my eyes, face and head, and I was very near blind for two years. All kinds of operations were performed on my eyes, and all to no good result. Finally the disease principally settled in my body, limbs and feet, and at times in an aggravated way.

Last Summer I was, from some cause, weak in my spine and kidneys, and it was at times very hard to retain the urine. Seeing your advertisement in the Commercial, I bought a bottle of Vegetine, and commenced using according to directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I noticed it had a wonderful effect on the rough, scaly blotches on my body and legs. I still used Vegetine and the humorous sores one after another disappeared until they were all gone, and I attribute the cure of the two diseases to Vegetine, and nothing else.

If I am ever affected with anything of the kind again I shall try Vegetine as the only reliable remedy. Once more accept my thanks, and believe me to be, Very respectfully,

AUSTIN PARROTT.

Dec. 1, 1872. No. 35 Gano St., Cincinnati, O.

Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are always unpleasant, and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can effect the human system. Most diseases of the Kidneys arise from impurities in the blood, causing humors which settle on these parts. Vegetine excels any known remedy in the whole world for cleansing and purifying the blood, thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body.

37-1m

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Thomas A. Hicks & Bro., Hardware and Stoves.

HARDWARE & STOVES.

COMPLETE LINE OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE.

SPEARS' ANTI-CLINKER SILVER MOON PARLOR STOVE.

This Stove is acknowledged the best Anti-Clinker in the market. THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL IT. The Price has been Reduced to suit the times.

Susquehanna Cook Stoves, Improved, with Anti-Clinker Grate and reversible top plate. Warranted the best Baker made.
Sovereign Portable Range. Can attach Water Back to heat bath room water nearly as cheap as cook stove. Warranted to give satisfaction.

All kinds of CHEAP PARLOR STOVES at the Lowest Prices to suit the Trade.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO., Bellefonte, Pa.

What it Would Cost.

Many of the capitalists of the country are quietly studying the problem of what it would cost to put Tilden in the Presidency and give the Democracy full swing for four years. They know that the National debt has been reduced $659,000,000 under the Republicans; that it was $2,757,000,000 at its highest point and is now $2,098,000,000; and they know, also, that the late Democratic House adjourned with bills on its docket appropriating $472,000,000 to pay Southern claims for war damages. This sum, alone, would nearly wipe out the reduction made by the Republicans; and when to this its added a pension roll of wounded rebels and payment of slaves lost by emancipation, a largely increased national debt looms up as the almost certain result of Democratic success. Increased debt means increased taxation; and the men of means in this country may as well look the fact in the face that if Tilden is elected they will be more severely taxed than they were during the war. There is no escape from that conclusion.

—The press-agent who forwards news by telegraph from Louisiana evidently restricts himself to information obtained from Democratic sources. We are told of a general arming of the negroes at Monroe, and a threat to burn the town, but not a gun has been fired nor even a loud word spoken by the "leading citizens," who are also armed, but are proceeding with "great prudence and moderation." If the negroes have armed and organized to protect themselves against a renewal of the murders and assassinations which were recently made known in that region, they have done a sensible thing, and it is to be hoped that their numbers and strength are such as to insure a continuance of "prudence and moderation" on the part of the "leading citizens."—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Under a firm conviction that they could win in New York, only three weeks ago a Copperhead convention insulted every loyal man in the Union by nominating one of their own kind, the man who called the Irish rioters of July, 1863, his "friends." That was what the New York Copperheads meant, and what they yet mean. But a few days ago this same convention, staggering under the blows administered to their party by Vermont and Maine, and demoralized thoroughly by the panic these Republican victories threw them into, nominated a Liberal Republican because they had no hope of electing a Bourbon Democrat. It is not wise to trust with power a party that can never be forced to put on even an appearance of decency, except under the pressure of fear, and while startled by the danger of defeat. Robinson's nomination is less offensive than Seymour's. But it is due to the victories of the Republicans of New England, and not to the virtue of the New York Democracy, that the better man is put forward. Too late!

—Tilden's letter had some big words that puzzled the Democrats. Some argue that as he used words that they could not understand, he must be a great statesman. The term "usufruct" which he has made use of has been the subject of much fun. Some of the Democrats think it is a new kind of whiskey—others think it means the barrels of money he intends to spend to secure his election. De Armit is expecting a barrel every day.—[Huntingdon Globe.

—The nomination of Robinson as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York is of a piece with the nomination of Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts. The same cunning hand is in it, and the trick will incur the same indignant reprobation of the people. In each case, behind the man stands the party, whose views he is bound to carry out.

—One of Nast's cartoons led to the capture of Tweed. It may be said that Nast has followed the "Boss" with his merciless picture to the ends of the earth. This will give the Democracy greater cause than ever for hating Nast.

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending Sept. 19, 1876, and each dated Sept 5, 1876. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

R Smith and J Jacoby, Combined Cane Seat, South Bethlehem
E Sprague, Brick Machine, Pittsburgh
J Fiedler, Fire Arm, Pittsburgh
J Hartzell, Plow, Addison
G Sheffer, Suckor Rod Extractor, Emlenton
L Allen and W Barton, Grate Bars, Tamaqua
J Barrister, Gate Valve, Titusville
J Connelly, Preventing Fire in Oil Tanks, New Brighton
G Johnson, Stove, Erie
J Fedly, Puddling Furnace, Pittsburgh
W and R Skillen, Dough Raising Apparatus, Parnassus
O Smith, Tubing Chain Wrenches, Corn Planter Township
W W Wilson, Cam for Steam Engine, Pittsburgh
R Young and W Carroll, Hay Elevator, Indiana

READING NOTICES.

Answer to Correspondents.

In answer to "Alphabetical," in your last issue, for a remedy for consumption in its first stages, I can recommend Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," if taken according to directions, for it has been thoroughly tried in my family, and the results were glorious. "Alphabetical" must not expect one bottle to do the work—my wife took three bottles before she could discover any change, but after the third bottle every dose seemed to strengthen the lungs, and now she is well and hearty. If "Alphabetical" will write to me I will get witnesses to the above.

HENRY H. M. PATTON.
Lawrence, Marion Co., Ind.
Cincinnati Times, Feb. 4, 1875.

Centennial Visitors.

We have made arrangements with the publishers of this paper to procure hotel accommodations for all of their readers who may visit Philadelphia. We advise all who are coming to engage rooms, &c., in advance, for in August, September and October, the rush will be so great that accommodations will be difficult to obtain. We make no charge for our trouble. Hotel rates are from $2 to $3 per day, and the accommodations good. We make no arrangements with lodging or boarding house agencies, as they so far have charged hotel rates with none of the hotel advantages, and giving but two meals per day, instead of three. Parties getting up excursions can make arrangements through us, and also obtain their own accommodations free. Save time, money and trouble by making arrangements in advance. We refer to the publishers of this paper. A list of hotel rates charged will be sent to any address. Address, J. WEAVER & CO.,
1313 Market Street,
30-3m. Philadelphia, Pa

A New Hair Tonic Worth Having. It is the Best.

WOOD'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORATIVE is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair; restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects. Try it, call for Wood's Improved Hair Restorative, and don't be put off with any other article. Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas, and by Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia.
vol 8 35-1y

A Tonic Without Alcohol.

The PERUVIAN SYRUP is a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, which vitalizes, purifies, and enriches the blood. Dyspeptics and those suffering from Chronic Diseases read the following:

From Rev. John Gregory, Pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, at Pittston, Luzerne Co., Pa.

My Dear Sir—Having at various times, personally, and in my own and other families, tested the great value of the medicine called PERUVIAN SYRUP OR PROTECTED SOLUTION OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON, I most cheerfully recommend it, especially to those who are suffering from dyspeptic disorders. As a reliable and powerful alterative, it is, I think, unsurpassed; and as a tonic, free from all the objectionable features of alcoholic remedies, it is a most efficient auxiliary to the temperance cause. One of the greatest hindrances to the temperance reform at present is, as I think, the medical use of alcoholic stimulants. Whatever may be argued as to their necessity in certain cases, we have, in the PERUVIAN SYRUP, a safe and efficient substitute for those dangerous remedies. This testiomony is given unsolicited, with the hope that some who are not yet acquainted with the valuable properties of the medicine may be induced to give it a trial.

Yours truly,
JOHN GREGORY.

Caution.

Be sure you get the PERUVIAN SYRUP (not Peruvian Bark). Sold by all dealers generally. A thirty-two-page pamphlet, containing a treatise on Iron as a medical agent, and other valuable papers, testimonials from distinguished physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent free to any address.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Prop'rs,
86 Harrison Avenue, Boston.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the names of J. Zimmerman & Co., and Zimmerman, Bean & Co., was dissolved on the 8th of November, A. D. 1875, by the sale of the interests of H. Bean and B. F. Bean to the remaining members of the firm, who will hereafter conduct the business as heretofore, in the name of ZIMMERMAN, BEAN & CO.
37-3t

A CHOICE FARM AND HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Will be exposed to public sale on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1876,
the following described property, at the late residence of John Emmert, deceased, situated in Harris township, Centre county, one farm, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Mr. Henderson, dec'd, and others. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running through the farm, and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never failing water at the house, with a good pump in it. The improvements are a large frame house, two stories high, almost new; a frame bank barn, forty-five by eighty feet, and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; it is also limestone land. A large orchard of choice fruit on the premises. For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz, on the premises.

Also, one house and lot, situated in Boalsburg, Centre county. The house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings; also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also, two acres and 132 perches of excellent land, situated near the German Reformed church, in Boalsburg, within two squares of the above house. Sale at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOSIAH NEFF,
37-2t Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court for the county of Centre, will be sold at public sale, on Monday, October 16, 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Bellefonte, Pa., the following described real estate, as the property of O. P. Forringer, deceased: All that certain tract of land situated in Curtin township, bounded on the north by land of John W. Cook, on the east by land of George Cochleo, on the south by other land of said decedent, and on the west by land of Samuel Hall and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half the purchase money on confirmation of sale, and the residue one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
37-3t JOHN J. PACKER, Adm'r.

LOST.—From the premises of E. N. Blanchard, about one week ago, a red and white heifer calf about six months old; head almost entirely white. Any person finding the animal will be suitably rewarded by giving information to Mr. Blanchard, at his office, High street, Bellefonte, or at this office. 3713

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—The will of Jesse Underwood, late of Unionville, Centre Co., having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice.
SUSAN UNDERWOOD,
37-6t ISAAC UNDERWOOD.

An institution for imparting a Practical Business Education. Young and middle aged men fitted for the actual duties of life. Students can enter at any time. Individual Instruction. Large and finely furnished Halls and Offices. Comprehensive course of study. Regular and appropriate Lectures. Thorough Teaching—Practical training. For Circulars address P. Duff & Sons, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 6lonf

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol 8 35-1y.

New Advertisements.

Correspondence invited. Roofs laid by contract.

ROOFS.

Why not make your roofs last a life time, and save the expense of a new roof every 10 or 15 years. It can be done. If you use Slate Paint, it will not only resist the effects of water and wind, but shield you from Fire.

OLD ROOFS.

Protect your Buildings by using Slate Paint, which neither cracks in Winter nor runs in Summer. Old shingle roofs can be painted, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the paint, for one-fourth the cost of re-shingling. On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof, that lasts for years. Curled or warped shingles it brings to their places and keeps them there. This paint requires no heating, is applied with a brush, and very ornamental. It is chocolate color when first applied, but changes to a uniform slate color, and is so all intents and purposes slate.

ON TIN OR IRON ROOFS

the red color is the best paint in the world for durability. It has a heavy body, is easily applied, expands by heat, contracts by cold, dries slow and never cracks nor scales. One coat equals four of any other.

NEW ROOFS.

Mills, foundries, factories and dwellings a specialty. Materials complete for a new steep or flat Roof of Rubber Roofing cost but about half the price of re-shingling. For Private houses, barns, and buildings of all descriptions it is far superior to any other roofing in the world for convenience in laying, and combines the ornamental appearance, durability, and fire-proof qualities of tin, at one-third the cost. NO TAR OR GRAVEL USED.

"How to save re-shingling—stop leaks effectually and cheaply in roofs of all kinds," a 100 page book FREE. Write to-day, and ask for it.

New York Slate Roofing Co. Limited
4 Cedar Street, New York. Agents wanted.
37-4w

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 8lonf

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 8lonf

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,
CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER
These desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

WANTED.—A RELIABLE PARTY to take the exclusive agency for the sale of an article in the grocery line. Something that has never been introduced into this district, and sells rapidly. Any young man may make from $2,000 to $3,000 annually by addressing BLOSSOM, LYDECKER & CO. 147 Reade street, N. Y. 3414

STRAYED.—Came upon the premises of Frederick Leathers some time in July, a White Heifer, with black ears and front feet, a few black specks upon her side. No ear mark. About 1½ years old. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay for this notice, and take the animal away.
35-3t FREDERICK LEATHERS.

IRON CITY COLLEGE.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men.
Students received at any time.
Address for circulars containing full particulars,
35m4 J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

A Valuable Farm for Sale!

IN COLLEGE TWP., CENTRE CO., PA.,
on the line of the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad,

A VALUABLE FARM

containing 156 acres more or less. There is also TEN ACRES of valuable TIMBER, which the purchaser could have if desired. The farm is well fenced and well watered, Cedar creek running through the place. The buildings on the place consist of a large

TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE,

spring-house, barn and all other necessary outbuildings. There is on the place a

NICE LOT OF FINE FRUIT TREES.

Near the place are several manufactories, and shops of all kinds convenient. It is expected that the depot will be located on lands adjoining. If purchasers desired the farm could be subdivided to suit.

For particulars address,
J. S FOSTER,
BOALSBURG, PA.
8-31-tf
[Centre Hall Reporter please copy.]

Dauchy & Co

25 FANCY CARDS, 11 styles, with name, 10cts. Agents wanted. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y. 34-4t

Agents If you want the best selling article in the world, and a solid gold patent lever watch, free of cost, write at once to J. BRIDE & CO., 767, Broadway, N. Y. 34-4t

$15 FOR $1 Thirty brilliant 9x11 chromos, with elegant folio, $1. BEATRICE, SNOW-STORM, GOLD-FISH, FRUIT, and other popular chromos, each 2½ feet long, only 50 cents each. NATIONAL CHROMO CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 3414

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT
CENTENNIAL BOOK
Immense sales. **It Pays.** Send for circular. 3414 P. W. ZEIGLER & CO., Phila., Pa.

FARMS with fruit and improvements at your FARMS own figures. Catalogue, with maps FARMS and photographic illustrations, tell- FARMS ing all about Maryland and Dela- FARMS ware, sent free. FARMS J. F. MANCHA, Easton, Md. 34

AGENTS WANTED. Medals and Diplomas awarded for Holman's NEW CENTENNIAL BIBLE 1800 Illustrations. Address for new circulars, A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 3414

HAYES WHEELER AND VICTORY. Now ready for agents. Our Campaign book, American Progress, giving National Facts and figures, with Life of Hayes and Wheeler. Illustrated. 50 cents will secure outfit and territory. $100 a month made. E. B. TREAT, Pub. 805 B'way, N. Y. 34

$50 to $200 A MONTH FOR AGENTS.
UNIVERSAL HISTORY.
The great interest in all nations and in our own thrilling history of 100 years makes this book sell faster than any other. 3 books in one, beautifully illustrated. Low price, quick sales, extra terms. Send for circular.
34 J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PSYCHROMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING. How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple, mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c, together with a Marriage-guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night-Shirt, etc. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs., Phila. 34-4w

AGENTS WANTED to sell the New Book **Events at the National Capital and the CAMPAIGN OF 1876.** Just the book for the times. Gives a full history of the National Capital and Government. Shows how the Government has been managed since its organization. Explains how jobs are put through Congress. Gives a full history of the **Whiskey Frauds, Belknap,** and other Scandals. It gives the lives of Hayes, Wheeler, Tilden and Hendricks. Grand chance for agents. Address
3414 C. C. WICK & CO., Cleveland, O.

REMOVAL-200 Pianos & Organs
at MANUFACTURERS prices. The subscribers will sell their entire stock of Pianos and Organs, new and second hand, Sheet Music, Music Books and Merchandise, at very near cost prices for cash DURING SEPTEMBER, previous to removal to their new store 40 EAST 14th ST., UNION SQUARE, Oct. 1st. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Agents wanted. Special inducements to the TRADE. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and dealers, 481 Broadway, New York. 3414

TO AGENTS OR ANY WHO NEED WORK.
THE BIG BONANZA THE SILVER VOLUME.
Dan De Quille,s new book, with introduction by Mark Twain, is now ready. The richest in text and illustrations seen for a long time. Are you out of work or dragging along on some dull book? Go for this one. It will fill your pockets sure! Don't delay and lose territory you want, send for circulars at once. It costs nothing to see them. AM. PUB. CO, Hartford, Conn., or F. C. BLISS & CO. Newark, N J

St. Cloud Hotel.
Arch St., between 7th and 8th.
The only first-class Hotel in Philadelphia that did not raise its rates on account of the Centennial.
Old Rates, $3.00 a Day.
G. W. MULLIN, Prop'r

Webster House,
703 & 705 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
A first-class hotel, centrally located. Street cars pass the doors to and from the Centennial Grounds every three minutes. No liquors sold.
$2 50 PER DAY.
34-3m UJ L. WEBSTER, Proprietor.

Legal.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Centre County.
Thatcher & Co. vs. W. H. Cook.
No. 50 Nov. T. 1873. Vend. Ex. No. 9 Aug. T. 1876.
The auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the fund arising from the sale of real estate of W. H. Cook to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Tuesday the 3rd day of October, at 2 o'clock, at his office in Bellefonte. S. D. GRAY,
3613 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, to make distribution of the funds arising from the real and personal property of John P. Dehaas, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties at the office of A. O. Furst, Esq., in Bellefonte, on Saturday, September 30, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., where all parties interested will attend.
3613 WM. A. MORRISON, Auditor.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.
All persons are forbidden to hunt or discharge fire arms on lands owned by Jeremiah Way, and also on lands owned by heirs of Henry Waite, situated in Half Moon Twp. On and after this date all persons disregarding this notice will be dealt with according to law.
JEREMIAH WAY,
35-3t. DARIUS WAITE.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, to make distribution of the funds arising from the sale of the real estate of John S. Proudfoot, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bellefonte, on Friday, the 29th day of September, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.
W. P. MAGMANUS,
35-3t Auditor.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, to the undersigned directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises one mile east of Hublersburg, Walker township, on
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1876,
at 1 o'clock of said day, the following described valuable real estate of J. S. Swartz, deceased, viz: One Farm situated in Walker Township, known as the residence of said J. S. Swartz, dec'd, bounded on the west by lands of Samuel Thompson, on the south by lands of Daniel Emerick, on the east by lands belonging to John Swartz's estate, and on the north by lands known as Tilman's lands, containing Ninety-Six acres, more or less, Eighty-Five acres of which is cleared and under good cultivation, having thereon erected Two Dwelling Houses, the one a large new house; large Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and all necessary Out-buildings, and one of the best Young Orchards of choice fruit in the township. Also Fifteen Acres Timber Land with reasonable good Oak and other timber thereon, joining lands of F. Mechtley, Jesse Swartz, Daniel Dorman, and others. The above will be offered as one tract, or separate, to suit purchasers.
Terms made known on day of sale.
J. T. STITZER, Administrator.

New Advertisements.

WOOD PUMPS
BLATCHLEY'S PATENT TRADE MARK B — GRATTON PUMP CO. TRADE MARK G
Blatchley's Standard Cucumber and Grafton Co.'s Pumps, with copper linings old and new styles, and all valuable improvements. Manufacturing facilities greatly increased; stock and assortment LARGE, prices SMALL. Visitors, Dealers and the Trade especially, are cordially invited, when in town to the big Exhibition, to call and see us or send for catalogue, with prices and terms.
C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manuf'r, 506 Commerce St., Phila.
34-12t

BREAD EATERS, ATTENTION.
Mr. Albert Kauth,
AT THE
Bishop St. Bakery,
is now making the VERY BEST
Bread, Cakes and Pies,
in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.
Candies & Confections
of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.
ICE CREAM!
An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.
8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

G. B. BARRETT & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE,
Plated Ware. Gold and Silver Chains, Gold and Silver Spectacles.
Watchmakers' Tools, Materials, and every Description of Goods sold by the Trade.
Large Fresh Stock FOR FALL & WINTER TRADE, 1876. | Lowest New York Prices And Quality of goods guaranteed WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY. | *68 Fifth Avenue.* SECOND FLOOR.

New Stock of Boots and Shoes.

NEW FALL GOODS

AT POWERS' BOOT & SHOE STORE, OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES of every style and description.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES to suit all minds.
CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES as fine and fancy as anyone could desire.

Call and see them. You cannot fail to find something that will please you. We are determined to sell, and will not be undersold by any other person in the business. We have a large stock from the very best to the cheapest.

All kinds of goods in the Boot and Shoe line manufactured at reasonable rates.
no 34 3m

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Agricultural.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Lime.

Soils that are light and deficient in vegetable matter are made worse by lime. Let one for instance take a strip of Jersey land—light enough to satisfy anybody—and lime it, and he will soon have as poor a strip of land to operate on as anyone could desire to experiment with. A piece of sand saturated with iron rust or oxide of iron, could not be poorer. And this is true of lime on any kind of light land Lime tells to best effect on heavy land always, but only here when in connection with vegetable matter.

Indeed taking a practical view of things irrespective of any chemical language, or chemical theories, we should say that lime simply acted as an agent in preparing vegetable matter to be food for plants. In farm language it "eats" the vegetable waste and half digests it, and it is then in better condition to be made use of by the roots of the regular farm crops. Thus, if we are about to plow up a piece of old sod, we lime it a little before we plow it down, or we lime a piece of stubble for the same reason. The lime effects the vegetable material in the soil, and the plants feeding on it are able to get as much profit from it in one year as from the unlimed in two. Lime indeed adds nothing or but little to the richness of land, but makes the natural richness more available. In other words it is an excellent aid in land already rich, but the poorest thing possible for light land, if by light is understood poor land.

Profits on Sheep.

An extensive wool grower in Michigan figures up the entire cost of keeping full-bred Merinos, and says that their wool costs him 14 cents per pound which sells at 30 cents. His wethers average 7 pounds to the fleece, giving a new profit of $1.12 to each head on the wool. The profit on the ewes, including lambs, is much more than this. The report says: "He had been satisfied for some time that the better the sheep, the better they paid; but these facts, which were taken from his own experience had satisfied him that those who kept thoroughbred sheep had a great advantage over those who kept sheep whose fleeces were not of first quality. He had kept sheep at first whose fleeces only yielded 4 pounds on an average, and they consumed just as much as sheep that produced 7 pounds." Wool growers have to take into consideration not only the quality of the wool but the sale of sheep for mutton; and as mutton sheep the Merinos are not profietable.

Crops, not Acres.

A good soil rarely fails, even in a poor season of returning a paying income for the labor expended upon it in the cultivation of any crop adapted to it.

The idea that the number of acres in crops indicates the farmer's income must be abandoned, and the number of bushels per acre must be looked for instead. There is certainly less profit in plowing fifty acres, to raise one thousand bushels of grain, than in plowing twenty-five to grow the same amount, and trusting to good seasons for fair crops will not be thought of by the improved farmer. A rich and well cultivated soil will usually make fair returns in what we call bad and unfavorable seasons. What the farmer on a poor soil would call a good season seldom comes.

Dried-Apple Pies.

I have been making such splendid green apple pies of dried apples, that I feel it to be my duty to tell your readers who are so piously inclined how it is done, that they may "go and do likewise," if they, like unto the Nebraskeans, are destitute of the green apples. I discovered the process by accident, (nearly all great discoveries happen in that way, don't they?). I have some particularly nice white dried apples, which I had put in soak in cold water, designing to make one of those "domestic fruit cakes" I am so fond of, but something happened that I could not attend to it. So after the apples had stood two or three days in soak, in just enough water to cover them when covered down tight, I thought it time to do something with them, for mind you, they were sent to Nebraska from Ohio, and consequently were precious in my eyes—therefore, I resolved to try an experiment. I sliced them up as if they were fresh apples, and adding two or three spoonfuls of water to each pie, proceeded in all respects as if they were fresh, and when they were done they were capital, if I *do* "say it, as I should'nt."

GINGERBREAD.—Three cups of flour, one cup of butter, one cup sugar, one of molasses, three eggs, one tablespoonful of ginger, one tea-spoonful soda, dissolved in half a tea-cub of sour cream; melt the butter and put it in a little warm, and let it stand half an hour before baking.

New Advertisements.

NEW BAKERY.

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the

KEYSTONE BAKERY,

opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa., I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
COFFECTIONERIES, ETC,
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v8-26-1y A. H. COX.

WALL PAPER AT COST.
WALL PAPER AT COST.

To close out our stock of Wall Paper and prepare for Winter Goods, I will sell the remainder of our stock of Wall Paper as follows:

30 cent paper at 22 cents per Bolt.
25 cent paper at 18 cents per Bolt.
20 cent paper at 16 cents ber Bolt.
18 cent paper at 14 cents per Bolt.
12½ cts. paper at 10 cents per Bolt.
10 cent paper at 7 cents per Bolt.

Call soon and examine the goods at the

POST OFFICE BOOK STORE.

3514 JAMES WELCH.

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GET THE BEST.

The Best Piano Instructor is Peters' Eclectic Piano School	Price $3.25
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The best dictionary of musical terms is Ludden's Pronouncing Dictionary of Musical Terms	Price 1.50
The best Singing class books are Fairy Echoes, 20,000 copies in use	Price 0.60
Song Echo, 100,000 copies in use	Price 0.75
Musical Chimes (female voices)	Price 1.00
Jackson's Singing Class Manual	Price 0.75
The best collections of church music are Dressler's Selections for Church and Home	Price 1.50
Danks' Sacred Selections	Price 2.50
The best sacred and secular collection is The Cluster, for mixed voices	Price 1.50
The best chorus book is Peters' Opera Choruses, Vols. I. & II., each	2.00
The best glee book is The Ne Plus Ultra	Price .50
The best glee book for male voices is The Sangerfest	Price 1.50
The best guitar instructor is Holland's Comprehensive Method	Price 3.50
The best collection of vocal and instrumental guitar music is The Amateur Guitarist	Price 2.50
The best accordian instructor is Sedgwick's Perfect Method for the Cornet	Price 0.75
The best Zither school is Hamilton's Perfect method for the Zither	Price 0.75
The best musical magazines are Peters' Household Melodies, 5 or 6 songs,	0.25
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Peters' Octavo Choruses, 3 or 4 choruses,	0.25
Peters' Parlor Music, 3 or 4 easy piano pieces	0.25
La Creme de la Creme, 3 or 4 difficult pieces,	0.25
Peters' Organ Selections, 4 to 6 choice pieces,	0.25

Any work mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the marked price. Address 33 41

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AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.
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ABLEST WRITERS,
ON EVERY SUBJECT.
FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

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Specimen papers sent free on application.
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ONLY
LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

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for QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed,
Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.

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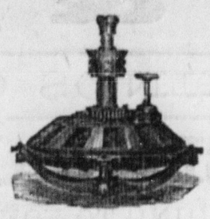

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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ROLLING MILL
AND
Grist Mill Machinery.
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Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in
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Stereoscopes and Views
Albums, Graphoscopes and Suitable Views.

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We are headquarters for everything in the way of

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Being manufacturers of the

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Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanters and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

☞ Cut out this advertisement for reference.
no23

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar-coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution or diet or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor**, and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action, or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back**, and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings**, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion, and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Boots and Shoes.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER
Boot and Shoe-maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, Agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

☞ Humes' Block, next door to post office.
v8n16-1y

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING,
(opposite the depot)
J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

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DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.
v3n34-1y

Medical, &c.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH INMAN, Station D, Bible House New York City. 8-17-6m

Sandalwood

possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucus membrane of the urethra than either Cubebs or Copaiba. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular or send to 35 & 37 Wooster street, New York, for one. v8n18-6m

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief pace afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plain and obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, New York.
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OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE. HAPPY RELIEF to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St. Philadelphia, Pa. An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. v8-22-1

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HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cts. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of Self-Abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the publishers,

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H. M. Herrington,

--RE-OP ENED.--

A New Thing in an Old Place.

The Bellefonte public and the people of the county generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established

DRUG STORE,

late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's hardware emporium, is re-opened for business, re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Perfumeries, Dye-Stuffs, Notions

and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug store.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours of the Day

or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line. The undersigned hopes, by strict attention on to business, to merit and receive patronage.

H. M. HERRINGTON, Agent.

Dry Goods.

HARPER BROTHERS

SPRING STREET,
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DEALERS IN

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—AND—

West India Goods

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES

which they are selling at

PANIC PRICES

Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.

CALL AND SEE

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LAUTH, THOMAS & CO.,

Near Howard, Centre county, Pa., have just opened in their New Store Room an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
HARDWARE,
ETC., ETC.

Will be sold at Bottom Prices for cash, or in exchange for produce. v8-29-tf

Railways.

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On and after April 17th, 1876, passenger trains on the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad will run as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS. A. M.
Bellefonte	7.00	11.30
Milesburg	7.10	11.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	7.15	11.45
Snow Shoe City	8.20	1.00

LEAVE EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS. P. M.
Snow Shoe City	9.00	3.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	10.12	4.51
Milesburg	10.20	4.58
Bellefonte	10.30	5.02

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Bellefonte, Pa.
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FOR FLORIDA.

FOR THROUGH PASSAGE TICKETS to ST. AUGUSTINE and all landings on ST. JOHN'S RIVER, and interior points in FLORIDA, by steamship to SAVANNAH, and thence by railroad or steamboat,

Apply to WM. L. JAMES, General Agent Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. Co 436 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

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egheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

MEDICINES,

e-Stuffs, Notions

In a first-class Drug store.

ounded at all Hours of the Day

given to the wants of farmers and others who who want medicines or anything in the drug on to business, to merit and receive patronage.

RRINGTON, Agent.

Centennial Hotel Directory.

CENTENNIAL
Hotel Directory
OF
Philadelphia.

Thousands of our readers will visit the grand Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. They will want to stop at hotels where the accommodations are good and the charges are reasonable. To do so they must make all arrangements before starting. This can be done by correspondence with the proprietors. In this Directory will be found such as are fully up to these requirements.

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ELM AVENUE AND FIFTY-FIRST Street, opposite
WEST END OF MACHINERY HALL
500 ROOMS.

A single room and single bed, $1 per day.
A. ROELOFS, Proprietor.
Rooms can be secured by correspondence. 27m4

Bingham House

CORNER ELEVENTH AND MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.
Terms $3.50 per Day.
For one week or longer, $3 per day.
27-4m CURLIS DAVIS, Proprietor.

CHANNING HOUSE.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Pine Street, from 39th to 40th Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Handsomest part of Philadelphia; cars pass door to Centenial Grounds; new building of brick and stone, and new furniture; Capacity for 700 guests. LODGING $1 PER DAY. Breakfast and supper 50 cents each: carefulattendants and private watchmen; large parties accommodated in separate sections. Rooms may be engaged in advance by correspondence.
27-4m CHANNING HOTEL CO.

La Pierre House

BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
TERMS $3 50 to $4 PER DAY.
J. B. BUTTERWORTH, Prop'r.

Peabody House,

CORNER OF LOCUST & NINTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.

Col. Watson, proprietor of the HENRY HOUSE, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $3 per day.

No bar has ever been kept in the HENRY HOUSE, nor will any be kept at the PEABODY.

1776. 1876.

BELMONT HOTEL,

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Terms $3 50 per day.
COR. FORTY-FIRST AND OREGON STS.,
(SILVER MAPLE GROVE)
WEST PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. P. & F. P. STEVENS,
OF BALTIMORE,
Owners and Proprietors.
Major W. W. LELAND, Manager.

ITS ATTRACTIONS—Capacity, 1,000 guests; 360 feet long by 140 feet wide; 3 stories high, built and furnished by Baltimoreans. Privats parlors, en suite, etc. Special rates for parties, Associations, etc. French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken in the hotel. All charges moderate and accommodations first-class. It is within four blocks of the main entrance of the grand Centennial Exhibition, the most desirable location of any Centennial Hotel. The entire house is surrounded by a magnificent grove of maple trees, of thirty years growth, making it the coolest hotel in Philadelphia. The furniture and equipment of the entire establishment are of the most liberal character, and during the season a first-class orchestra will furnish music for the entertainment of the guests. Market street line city cars pass the door. 27-3m

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Branch office 1313 Market St. Philadelphia, Pa.

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CAPS, CAPES & TORCHES.

Send for ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

CUNNINGHAM & HILL,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 204 CHURCH STREET, PHILA. 30-3m

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICK, SON & CO., 724 Chestnut St. Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 38-25-

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Damaging Testimony.

The Brooklyn *Argus* (Dem.), has a ten column arraignment of Samuel J. Tilden. For those who discount Republican statements of his venality and pretense, this will be excellent and trustworthy reading, coming, as it does, from a paper which says: "The *Argus* is not opposing the Democratic party; IT IS EXFOSING AN INSINCERE SHAM and GOVERNMENT SWINDLER in the party. * * We are opposing A CORRUPT MAN. * * TILDEN HAS PROVEN HIMSELF TO BE A VENAL DESPOT!"

We shall here produce, for thei nstruction of the large number of wavering Democrats, and for the confirmation of those who have already come out from among and separated themselves from the venal and insincere Democracy, the summary of the *Argus's* ten column exposeure of the great modern deliverer, Samuel J. Tilden:

SUMMARY OF HEADS OF PROOFS.

1. Tilden refuses to pay his land taxes in the State of Michigan.
2. Swindles the Government by issuing illegal and bogus currency—refusing to pay taxes on the same and smuggling a "Relief" bill through Congress to get rid of the "penalties."
3. False income returns.
4. Calling alcohol "ether," and swindling the Government out of the taxes on whisky.
5. Compelling laborers to take "due bills" at four months' time, shaving the "due bills" at the store of Wetmore & Tilden.
6. Teaching the Credit Mobilier swindlers.
7. The first "railroad conspiracy" in the United States.
8. Head of the greatest railroad ring in America.
9. Makes fraudulent issue of stock—compelled to refund $2,000,000.
10. Tilden and Tweed. Election frauds. Tilden, the adviser of the Credit Mobilier ring, the railroad ring and Tweed's New York ring.
11. Standing "aloof" from reform. Destroying the vouchers, and the escape of Connolly.
12. Tweed nominates Tilden for the Presidency and rides away.
13. Disregard of his official oath. Public conspirators not molested.
14. Deserted his party and helped defeat Lewis Cass.
15. Results of his boasted canal reform: One conviction, no money recovered and $92,000 expended.
16. Defeating the reform constitutional amendments.
17. What Chairman Tilden did for New York and Brooklyn.
18. Executive signature given to a corrupt and unconstitutional bill.
19. An Irish Democrat on Tilden's despotism.
20. How he secured the nomination—Bargains with ring men—Packing State conventions and suborning newspapers.
21. Surrender of his hard money principles to the soft money inflationists.
22. Cost of inflation.

If a man has the cunning and boldness to do what Samuel J. Tilden has done in the subordinate positions filled by him, what should he do if vested with the executive power and influence of the nation?

A fine record, verily, for a reformer.

BAD FOR TILDEN.

His False Return to the Revenue Department.

The Matter to be Investigated—Did He Defraud the Government Out of Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars?

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Herald," under date of Saturday, writes the charges against Governor Tilden to the effect of his having made a false return to the internal revenue department in the matter of his income, as sworn to by him, are assuming a more serious aspect than mere political vilification would comprehend. The present commissioner of internal revenue, General Greene B. Raum, has been for some time past in correspondence with District Attorney Bliss, of New York, and a careful investigation of all the facts in the case is being made. This General Raum acknowledges and says that not merely because it is Mr. Tilden who is concerned, but because the case is a very important one, and of considerable magnitude. He is going to bring to the examination which he will give it a thoroughly fair minded, impartial and just scrutiny, with a due regard to the personal right of the party affected as well as to the interests of the government. He signifies, however, by his manner that, in the representations made to him, there is enough to call for a careful sifting of the evidence and facts as presented. He says that Mr. Tilden made a return of his income, stating under oath that it amounted to something over $7,000 in 1862, and that subsequently he declined to make any sworn return, telling the assessor to go ahead and fix the amount which ought to be paid to the United States government. The assessor accordingly proceeded to perform his duty, and took as a basis for his estimate the amount of income sworn to by Mr. Tilden previously as being correct. This, however, he then doubted, from information derived which led him to believe it just to do so, and he assessed him accordingly. Mr. Tilden in due course gave his check for the amount so assessed; but Mr. Tilden is held to have misled the government by an income return, which he made prior to this, as above referred to, and which was used as a basis of calculation, and of having thereby perjured himself, defrauding the government out of more than $100,000 during the period for which income returns were to be made, and which the Republican leaders here now declare themselves ready and determined to prove. Every opportunity is to be afforded Mr. Tilden for explanation and vindication.

The commissioner of internal revenue in talking over the subject laid great stress on the law which directed the call upon persons who had made false returns or who had not made any at all, allowing them immunity from all penalties by coming forward and making correct returns. He added that Mr. Tilden could have availed himself of this provision of the law if he was in default, but he does not seem to have done so. Outside persons say that District Attorney Bliss, of New York city, has conclusively damaging and unmistakable proof of Mr. Tilden's amenability to the law. General Raum is going to give the whole case a calm and conscientious investigation with a view, if there be culpability, of directing the proper law officers of the government, as he is in duty bound, to bring suit to recover such amount as the evidence may show to be due the government. This is to be done at once. Meantime Mr. Tilden's friends say that he can explain the whole thing satisfactorily, but the officers of the government do not coincide in that opinion.

Has Crime Increased?

"Yes! of course it has," will be the unhesitating answer of many a reader who wonders that anybody is stupid enough to ask the question.

Certainly when we read the daily record of atrocities,—murder here, outrage there, burglary elsewhere, incendiarism in New York, legalization of immorality in St. Louis persecution of the Chinese in California, fraud everywhere—it seems as if the flood-gates of iniquity were opened, and the rush of waters likely to overwhelm our boasted Christian civilization. The Green Mountain State, almost cityless, and entirely without a seaport, an agricultural territory devoted to the peaceful arts that tend to stability and good behavior, with a thrifty population largely native American, even Vermont has been for several years the scene of offences gross and unnatural, surpassing the belief of ordinary human nature. Nor must it be forgotten that there are countless horrors which never see the light of public print.

Neither must it be forgotten that the record is daily, and not weekly or monthly only, as it used to be. Time was, not far behind us, when there were no News Letters. When papers began, they printed essays, not news. Within a few years the number of towns, furnishing frequent reports to the city journals has amazingly increased. Reporters shrewdly seek for items, the more sensational the better. A lisp of a "cause celebre" anywhere is the signal for an interviewer to start for the field of action and glean it thoroughly.

Cheap postage encourages the transmission of intelligence. The telegraph broadens its possibilities. Once a flagrant occurrence was unknown, save through vaguest rumor, beyond its own county. To-day the event which startles Santa Barbara startles Bangor also, and a trial which moves Vienna is somewhat talked of in Buffalo.

These rapid connections will become more and more efficient. Oriental crime we bear nothing of unless it affects European residents or American travelers. The assassination of a Mandarin in Wingpo, by a palkee bearer, is not noted in the New York *Herald*. The wires, however are being extended everywhere, and by the time the wireless earth and airlines are perfected, the great daily newspapers will be completely a world's diary. Persia and Timbuctoo will yield their facts, and from Egypt will come a hint, not only of what the Khedive in Cairo is about, but what the Fellahs beyond Ghizeh are doing. Pagan lands would furnish the police reporter oceans of congenial work.

So long as these facilities widen, people read of more and more crimes, and more and more the unreflecting will believe that sin is one of the awful gain; when the truth is that we have thought the world and the next county stainless simply because our glasses have not been powerful enough to penetrate their unfamiliarity, and the entrance of light, long before purifies, always reveals a posse of worms and a morass of slime. What eater, wearing microscopes, could enjoy his fig or his saucer of raspberries?

We are not of those who believe the publication of evil facts tends chiefly to evil. Of course the publication of crime spreads its knowledge among the slums, but more among the homes. If one is stimulated by the knowledge of a crime to attempt its duplication, a thousand are put on guard against it. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Even the present mode of turning the tale of horrors into a joker's column, whose paragraphs sound as if the penny-a-liner "dared not be as funny as he might," is not without its partial good, since men dread laughter more than law.

There is a way of stating things which is mischievous, since it presents the dark side of humanity's cloud as if it were the precious silver lining. Such tendencies in the press everywhere need purging. Methods need reform; but taken for all in all the printing of criminal records helps more than it hurts, and the reporter is, with few exaggerated exceptions, the practical friend of justice and good order; for there is no tribunal so strong as that of public opinion, and no order so sure as that whose foundations lie in personal conviction buttressed by social agreement.

Love in a Sleeping Car.

The amorous young man of the West is fairly sketched in the following from an Iowa correspondent: A young Montana chap got on board of the sleeping car of our train, and said, "See here, Mr. Conductor, I want one of your best bunks for this young woman, and one for myself individually. One will do for us when we get to Bluff—hey Mariar?" (Here he gave a playful poke at "Mariar," to which she replied, "Now, John, quit.") "For, you see, we're going to git married at Mariar's uncle's. We might 'a bin married at Montanny, but we took a habit to wait till we got to the Bluffs, being Mariar's uncle is a minister, and they charge a goshfired price for hitchin' folks at Montanny." "Mariar" was assigned to one of the best "bunks." During a stoppage of the train at a station the voice of John was heard in pleading accents, unconcious that the train had stopped, and that his tones could be heard throughout the car.

"Now, Mariar, you might give a feller jes one."

"John, you quit, or I'll git out right hore, and hoof it back to Montanny in the snow-storm!"

"Only one little kiss, Mariar, and I hope to die if I don't."

"John—!"

Just at this time a gray-headed old party poked his head out of his berth, at the other end of the car, and cried out: "Mariar, for God's sake, give John one kiss, so that we can go to sleep sometime to-night!"

John didn't ask for any more of that delicious little lip business during the evening; "Mariar" slept peacefully.

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E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic.

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
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Do you want to build up your constitution?
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Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic!

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Get the genuine. E. F. Kunkel's.

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D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS, C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'76-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

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DR. E. I. KIRK.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION,

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE EXPRESS leaves New York			9 25 a. m
"	"	Philadelphia	12, 55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	1. 20 p. m
"	"	Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	8.55 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	10.30 p. m
"	" "	Erie	10.05 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York			8.25 p. m
"	"	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	2.10 p. m
"	"	Harrisburg	4.25 a. m
"	"	Williamsport	8.35 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	9.40a. m
"	"	Renovo	10.55 a. m
"	" arr. at Erie		7.00 p. m
NIAGARA EX. leaves Philada			7.20 a. m
"	" "	Baltimore	7.30 a. m
"	" "	Harrisb'g	10.45 a. m
"	" arr. at Williamsp't		1.50 p. m
"	" "	Lock Haven	3.15 p. m
"	" "	Renovo	4.15 p. m
"	" "	Kane	8.45 p. m
"	" "	Buffolo	.....
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM. leaves Phila			8.00 a. m
"	" "	Baltimore	8.30 a. m
"	" "	Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
"	" arr. at	Williamsport	6.10 p. m
"	" "	Lock Haven	7.30 p. m
SUNDAY EX. leaves New York			8.25 p. m
"	" "	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
"	" "	Baltimore	2.10 p. m
"	" "	Harrisburg	4.10 a. m
"	" arr. at	Wilm'sp't	7.40 a. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Erie			7.00 p. m
"	" "	Lock Haven	6.30 a. m
"	" "	Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
"	" arr. at	Harrisb'g	11.40 a. m
"	" "	Baltimore	6.25 p. m
"	" "	Philadelphia	8.30 p. m
"	" "	New York	7.45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane			6.00 a m
"	" "	Renovo	10.10 a. m
"	" "	Lock Haven	11.20 a m
"	" "	Williamsport	12.40 p. m
"	" arr at	Harrisburg	4.10 p m
"	" "	Philadelphia	7.20 p m
"	" "	New York	10.15 p. m
"	" "	Baltimore	6.35 p. m
"	" "	Washington	9.02 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie			11.20 a. m
"	"	Renovo	8.55 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	10.05 p. m
"	"	Williamsp't	11.15 p. m
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	2.45 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 a. m
"	"	Philadelphia	7.35 a. m
"	"	New York	10.25 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport			12.35 a m
"	" arr at	Harrisburg	3.55 a m
"	" "	Baltimore	7.35 a m
"	" "	Philadelphia	7.35 a m
"	" "	New York	10.25 a m
SUNDAY EX. leaves Williamsport			8.15 a m
"	" arr. at	Harrisburgh	11.40 a m
"	" "	Philadelphia	2.30 p. m
"	" "	New York	6.45 p. m
"	" "	Baltimore	7.35 p. m

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. & E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express West, Philadelphia Express East, Day Express East and Sunday Express East. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

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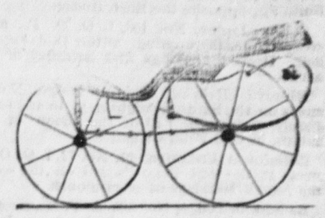

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NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 2 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

25 CENTS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—In order that the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN may be placed in the hands of every voter in the county, we offer to send it to any address for *twenty-five cents* until the week after the Presidential election, and no postage to pay. Will some of our patrons please mention this offer to their neighbors.

——Who are to be the next victimized officers to preside at a reform meeting?

——If you want a good cigar go to Green's, in the Bush House. He keeps the best in town.

——There were some nights last week that seemed cold enough for quite a heavy frost. We have not heard of any in this vicinity heavy enough to injure vegetation.

——The churches last Sunday were very thinly attended, on acconnt of the rain. There are a great many Bellefonters whose Christianity will not stand washing without fading.

——We have received a copy of the Waltham *Press* (Mass.), in which we find that Edward L. Grey, our late foreman, has been inspecting their office. The *Press* is a first-class independent journal, well edited and well printed.

——The third annual reunion or picnic of the Patrons of Husbandry will be held on the top of Nittany mountain one mile from Centre Hall, Thursday, September 28. A general invitation is extended to everybody whether "patrons" or not.

——We call attention of our readers to the sale of real estate of J. Emmert, dec'd, advertised in another column. This sale was first advertised for Sept. 2, but has been adjourned to Saturday the 30th, at one o'clock.

——If any body is ever indiscreet enough to nominate Doctor Dobbins for a vice-president at a Democratic meeting, they will be kind enough to furnish him with twenty dollars before hand, to buy himself off in case it turns out as the Lowry "meetin'" did.

——The basket picnic of the Centre County Baptist Sunday Schools will be held in the grove opposite the Methodist church at Milesburg, on Friday next. Scholars of the Bellefonte school will meet at the church at half-past ten and take the Snow Shoe train at half-past eleven.

——Pay your state and county taxes. The Constitution provides that a voter "twenty-two years of age, or upward, shall have paid within two years a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election." Republicans, be sure your taxes are paid in time. Don't put it off till the last day.

——James Harvey, of Houtsdale, was drunk, and went up stairs and fell out of the window, and died at once. This occurred on the 4th of the present month, and in his own house, or, perhaps we might more properly say, out of it, as probably he would not have died if he had stayed in.

——An excursion train left Philipsburg at 6:30 in the morning of last Monday with 500 passengers for the Centennial Exhibition. At 12 o'clock the night of the same day an excursion train left Bellefonte with three hundred passengers. Eight hundred Centre county people in Philadelphia at one time! We hope this won't create a corner in whisky.

——We would like to know, and we have no doubt every other resident of the east end of Linn street would also, if we are ever to have a street in that neighborhood that is passable. If the borough had left our street as it was it would have answered, but they have now made it impassable, and to all appearances they intend to let it remain so all winter. This is not fair or just to those men who have put up with great inconveniences for about two years without a murmur.

——The best place to buy drugs and medicines is at Green's drug store in the Bush House.

THUNDERBOLTS FROM MILLHEIM.—We have been most plentifully blessed with rain for the last few days.

—The question is now being asked in our literary circles, "Who is Molly Maguire?"

—Our cashier, surnamed Walter, spent a week inspecting the management of the great Centennial Exposition. He did not go alone, either.

—The prospective pedagogues manifest considerable motion, emotion or commotion, just as you have it, as the examination day approaches. Applicants better brighten up their dormant faculties.

—Cheeky—the conduct of C. T. Alexander; two years ago a "bolter," today Meek's right-hand man, as well as his principal standard-bearer. How have the mighty fallen? In the words of the immortal W. W. Brown, "There is something rotten in Denmark."

—"We are envious," quoth the *Journal*. Werefore, bro? Surely not of W. K. Alexander's political record, nor of his influence politically, neither his social standing? His record is far from being above reproach; examine it and see for yourself. His influence is very limited—in fact, he has none at all; his election two years ago proves this assertion. In a county capable of giving at least 1,000 majority, he managed to slide in with the miserable small majority of 160. If any one doubts this, he can interview us personally. His standing among his neighbors needs no ventilation at our hands. One thing more, if Alexander goes to Harrisburg, we pity his constituents, for they will be judged according to the men they send; *their* character must necessarily then be marked rather low—something like 95 degrees below Cicero. Bright prospect.

Be we men and suffer such dishonor?
Men and wipe not out the stain Nov. 7?

We are a modern Brutus. Brutus loved Cæsar, but his country more; we *love* W. K. Alexander, but we *do* love the good people of Centre much more. And to *you*, "local" of the *Journal*, would we say, "Pull down your vest, wipe off your chin, dry up and let us alone, otherwise we might arise and speak right out in meetin'. It is not our desire to engage with *you* in a tirade of useless words. So once more we say, let us alone in our efforts to serve the masses, or we might 'peach.'

Sept. 15, '76. MOLLY MAGUIRE.

MURDER WILL OUT.—A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for dyspepsia and liver complaint, and a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sales have become immense. Druggists in every town in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Low Spirits, etc., cannot take three doses without relief. Go to your druggists, J. Zeller & Son or F. Potts Green, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. ysn2eowtf

FAULT-FINDING READERS.—There are a great number of persons in this world who do not consider that everything that is made by human brains and hands must, of necessity, be imperfect, however strong the desire and however earnest the effort may be to have it faultless. And above all things else, they forget that a newspaper cannot be made for general circulation, and yet, in everything, exactly suit any one person. Now a thoroughly good, enterprising paper is really like a well-spread table. It contains variety as well as quality, something for every taste, and enough of each kind to satisfy any reasonable appetite. It is not expected that any guest at a table should eat of every dish provided. It is not supposed for a moment that every dish will be palatable to every guest, or agree with one's digestion, but it is thought, and reasonably too, that from the abundant bill of fare every guest can select enough that will be digestable and agreeable to make a substantial and satisfactory meal. Just so it is with the well-edited paper. No man is expected to read everything in the paper, or to like everything if he reads it, but every man is expected to find enough that is good and useful, and acceptable, and agreeable in the columns spread out before him, to be a equivalent for the trifling sum the paper cost him; and, if he happens to run across an article which is not in accordance with his peculiar taste, or in opposition to his views, he has just to let that alone, leave it for another whom it will suit, and for whose peculiar fancy it was gotten up. Remember the editor has all sorts of people to please, and that in trying to do that, he must necessarily say some things that don't exactly suit you. And consider further, that articles you can't endorse are not inserted to ruffle your feeling, but to satisfy the whims of other classes of readers, whose tastes run in a very different channel from yours. Be charitable.

——The best domestic wines at Green's drug store, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best.

——Cosmoline at Green's Drug Store.

PERSONALS.—B. F. Holter, of Howard, called upon us the latter part of last month and paid for his paper. Mr. Holter is an old friend and patron; a good Republican, as are all who bear the name. We hope he will not forget to call upon us when he comes to town.

—William Catherman, of Millheim, called upon us while attending court. He is quite a stranger, but we hope he will not be in the future. Our latch string is always out; call often. Mr. Catherman augmented our pile just five dollars.

—Jonathan Schenck, of Howard, called upon us upon the 29th of last August, and left a greenback upon our table. It was not a very large one, though, because he never lets his subscription run long enough to make a bill. He always pays in advance. We like that kind of subscribers, they are the printer's friends.

—David Burrell, of Spring Mills, has been a patron of our paper as long as we have had control of it. He pays us prompt, and is one of our best patrons. He called upon us August 29, and payed for his paper to Dec. 15. We had so many callers upon that day that we hardly had time to say a word to some of them. Call again—always welcome.

—D. W. Schenck, of Howard, called upon us on the 29th ult. and payed for his paper. He is one of our prompt paying patrons. We have several of these names on our list, and they are all good pay and also good Republicans, and will, no doubt, do all they can for Hayes and Wheeler this fall. We should like to have them call when they are in town.

—J. D. Long, of Spring Mills, called upon us the 29th ult. Mr. Long is a farmer, and one of the best. He is also a Republican, and true as the needle to the pole. He has showed his interest in the paper by procuring us six new subscribers. Are there not other good Republicans in the county who will go and do likewise. Mr. Long is an old friend, and always prompt to pay.

—Jacob Yarnell is a good fellow. He has bought a farm in the ridges and is doing well. He married a daughter of John Poorman, one of the best farmers in Boggs twp., and from that we may expect that the daughter is qualified to make a first-class farmer's wife. Mr. Yarnall is an upright, go-ahead Republican, and we hope he may have success in all he undertakes. He has paid for his paper in advance, which shows that he thinks the printer needs to live, like other people.

—We still had another caller upon the 29th of August, viz: A. G. Crandall, of Snow Shoe, who paid for his paper to Nov. 10, 1876. Mr. Crandall is an old stage driver and used to carry the U. S. mail from Karthouse to Snow Shoe. He performed this service for a great many years and did it well. As he has been in the true service of Uncle Sam, we hope he will do all he can to make Snow Shoe give a hard knock to the sham Sam who is running on the Democratic ticket.

—John B. Holter, of Howard, is a farmer, and belongs to the family of Holters who settled in this county among its first settlers. They are of German extraction, and an honest, upright set of men. This family may with truth be said to be one of the first families of Centre county, and have had no little influence upon the affairs of its people; they have always been loyal to the Republic, and during the war there were a great many of that name in the Union army. Like all men who perform their duty well, their deeds will live after them.

—Last month, the 29th, we received a letter from H. S. Thompson, Esq., of Fort Scott, Kansas, which can speak for itself. Here it is:

Enclosed find $2.00 to further the good cause of Republicanism in old Centre.

The Republican still greets us with its welcome face like our old friend from our childhood's home, and surely it might be classed with our old friends, for we have been a reader of it for many years.

Kansas, though young in years, is solid in the grand old faith for which so many of us shed our blood and carry what Bery Hill and Mr. Meek would call dishonorable scars. We intend to give Hayes a round majority, though he was not our choice at the convention. We were Blaine first, last and all the time, and believe he would poll a larger popular vote than any man in the nation, but we believe the majority should rule and they have decided that Hayes should be our standard bearer, so we will give him our mite. See to it that Penna. does the same, and try, if possible, to redeem old Centre from the corrupt, thieving ring which has so long controlled the county.

We are having very hot weather. For six weeks the mercury has reached the nineties in the shade, and has reached 102. We almost melt sometimes. With our best wishes for your success and that of the party,

Yours, &c.,
H. S. THOMPSON.

——All who have old sewing machines they want repaired should call upon Essington & Reifsnyder, on Bishop street. These gentlemen are good workmen, have had long experience in the business and are perfectly reliable. They can re-japan machines and make them look the same as new. In this way machines may be kept as good as new and as good-looking as new for an indefinite time. We have known many persons to sell or trade off their old machines under the impression that they were worn out, getting for them not a quarter what they were worth. Don't do it any more, but take them to Messrs. Essington & Reifsnyder, and for a trifle they will make them as good as ever.

——Sechler's—the cheapest grocery.

——If you want to be knocked down ask a Democrat if he helped to get up the Lowry meeting.

——The ladies deny that they were at the Lowry meeting. They say they only went to the post office.

——The excursion train, which was to have left Bellefonte at half-past four, last Monday, did not go until 12 o'clock that night. The occasion of the delay is said to have been the difficulty in getting cars at Tyrone. The storm on Sunday evening had done some damage to the railroad. Telegraph wires were destroyed and other damage done. The train that was due here at 8:40 did not arrive until 10 o'clock. The damage to the road, together with the fact that more people are traveling now than ever before, renders it very difficult for the company to provide for all. We heard of no less than a dozen excursions going to Philadelphia from the central part of the state last Monday.

——We here give the collectors of state and county tax, as far as they have been appointed. This is for the benefit of the voters, and every one should attend to their tax at once:

Bellefonte bor.	Jno H Morrison
Milesburg	J M Hall
Philipsburg	W C McCutcheon
Howard	Conrad Diehl
Unionville	S A Martin
Benner township	Amos Garbrick
Burnside	W S Loy
Boggs	Jack Walker
College	Wm Thompson, Jr
Curtin	Wm Mann
Ferguson	H C Campbell
Gregg	Jno Krumerine
Haines	Jno Ketner
Harris	James T Stuart
Half Moon	P W Burket
Huston	D W Kline
Howard	Jno M Kline
Liberty	Jno A Stover
Marion	David Harter
Miles	Daniel Kreamer
Patton	Wm J Furst
Penn	Wm Weiser
Potter	G W Koch
Rush	
Spring	Jno Noll
Snow Shoe	
Taylor	Wm Miller
Union	Wm Spotts
Walker	Jno Beck
Worth	H M Denning

——We stated week before last that the sale of unseated lands, had been set aside by the court, which the *Watchman* calls "a mean lie." On further inquiry, we find that we were not correctly informed in details; as to results, we were correct. Mr. Furst, to whom the *Watchman* refers, informs us that the question came up in court, on his application for the confirmation of a sheriff's sale of unseated lands and as to whether the taxes should be paid by the purchaser or be taken from the proceeds of the sale. In the course of the proceedings Judge Orvis remarked that the advertising of the sale of unseated lands had not been done according to law, therefore the sale was illegal and would have to be set aside if parties interested demanded it. This shows that we were in the main correct, but the "Watchman" in its anxiety to cover up ring blunders, spares no opportunity to defend their acts right or wrong. If this sale shall be set aside the county Treasurer will be at the *expense*, and this is what makes the shoe pinch "Watchman" corns.

——By this time all the schools in the county, we suppose, have started upon their winter campaign. The children should now take hold with new energy, after the delightful relief for the past few months, which all have no doubt enjoyed to their heart's content. They should now bring to the duties of the school-room renewed vigor of body and mind, cheerful dispositions and a general feeling of happiness that, instead of making recitations irksome, should help to overcome these apparently difficult tasks. At least we hope this will be the case. To scholar who welcomes the opening hour of the school term with avowed gratification and at once places himself *en rapport* with his studies, the school-room will become a place of real enjoyment. We think, from the present indications, that the corps of present teachers in our Bellefonte schools is good, and we doubt if in larger towns or cities the educational interest of the rising generation are looked after any more carefully than they are here in our own town. Bellefonte has won an enviable reputation for intelligence and refinement, and this can only be maintained by our people giving the highest importance to the education of the young. No community or people can prosper in this the nineteenth century where education is not of the first consequence.

TAKE NOTICE.—Newman, at the New Eagle Clothing Hall, keeps the only exclusive clothing store in Bellefonte. He has a large stock, buys at lowest cash prices, is satisfied with a very small profit, and consequently will sell you 10 to 15 per cent. cheaper than any body else in town. Winter suits as low as $5 and $6. Don't fail to go and see him. 36-tf.

DEDICATION.—The new Reformed church, at Hublersburg, this county, will be dedicated to the service of the Triune God on Sunday, Oct. 1. The dedicatory sermon will be preached on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Religious services will be held during the evenings of the week previous, commencing on Wednesday evening. A German sermon will be preached on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Several ministers from abroad are expected to be present. The Christian public are cordially invited.

THE TRAMP IN A NEW CHARACTER.—Hitherto the tramp has been mostly a local nuisance, an unsightly object on the country roads, an occasional danger to the hen roost, and sometimes, perhaps, an involuntary incendiary; for if a bit of fire from his pipe has fallen into the hay it can hardly be said that he burned the barn down on purpose. He has been an evil, no doubt; but he has been regarded with forgiving thoughts, for who isn't lazy after all, and who doesn't like to ramble on the country roads in the pleasant weather and sleep under the edge of the haystack on hot nights? But the tramp threatens to become a scourge that may have to be stamped out in the most vigorous way. There are two or three cases tolerably well authenticated of trains thrown from the rail by their connivance, and one company has organized a patrol to watch them. Innocent tramps should take care and themselves become a police on the vicious members of their fraternity, for if any serious accident is traced to these vagrants they will have to suffer for the wrong doing of their more vicious fellows. We have reason to know that there are many poor men who are forced to travel for work, and sometimes without money. It is not, therefore, just or right that the whole fraternity should suffer because there are some who will not be decent. By decent we mean decent for a tramp. We believe there are many poor and honest men on the road, but if any villainy is perpetrated a great many people will charge it upon tramps, and will swear vengeance upon the whole lot, good, bad, and indifferent.

——The vigilance committees of the several townships should see that every Republican has a tax receipt, showing that they have paid taxes within the last two years. Let no poor man escape. If he cannot pay his taxes, pay them for him, as every American citizen should vote.

——Mr Bartrim Galbraith, the janitor of the Court House, was presented with a nice silk hat by the members of the Bar. We have no doubt that Mr. Galbraith has done enough of extra work to earn half a dozen silk hats; but then we are glad to see they appreciate his efforts to accommodate where he can.

——We see that some of the young men who were sent to the penitentiary some time ago, have returned home again. They ought now to try and behave themselves. If they try now they will be sure to find friends who will assist them to earn an honest living and become upright, respectable citizens. We hope we shall never see such a painful sight as when eight young men, almost boys, were sent from this town in one day as criminals.

SHOOTING MATCH AT THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—All persons who wish to participate in the shooting match to come off at the Fair this fall are requested to communicate for information to F. P. Blair, at his store on Allegheny street. It is desired to have as many contestants as possible in order to make it interesting. The prizes will be money. Here is a chance for Centre county shooters to show their skill.

——A daring Kentucky girl lately rode her horse close up to the edge of a yawning chasm and proudly defied any gentleman of the party to follow her example. Not a soul stirred except one youth, who boldly backed his horse into the same position, and, standing on his head in the saddle, dared her to do the same. She concluded not to. That fellow created a corner in courage which the girl did not dare to break. That is the way Secher & Co. have done in the grocery business. They have gone so near to bottom prices that the other merchants find it difficult to follow them. For cash you can buy groceries there cheaper than any where else on earth. We expect that Philip, one of Sechler's clerks, is the fellow that performed that feat when he was in Kentucky a short time ago. He is not to be outdone by anybody, and if you go to the store he will be sure to sell you a bill of groceries. If it is "in the wood."

——The Christian Temperance Alliance of Centre county will be one year old on Thursday, September 28, and on that day, at 2 o'clock P. M., there will be an anniversary in the Court House in this place, and also in the evening at 7½ o'clock. There will be speakers from abroad and temperance friends in the country will take part. Every congregation and Sabbath school in the county are requested to send two delegates, one lady and one gentleman, where it can be done without inconvenience. Every pastor and every Sabbath school superintendent is a delegate by virtue of his office. Delegates desiring entertainment are requested to notify H. Y. Stitzer before the 27th. In a circular addressed to the temperance people of the county, Rev. G. W. Miller says:

We hope that plans will be matured at this Anniversary which will lead to the more general adoption of the Methods of Work as set forth in our constitution. We trust that the friends of temperance, especially Christians, will show an increased interest in the Alliance and endeavor to be present at these meetings. It is time the churches brought a united influence to bear directly and steadily against every part of this vile liquor system.

Subscribe for campaign REPUBLICAN.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE WAY TO THE CELESTIAL CITY. *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress from this World to that which is to come.*—This fine Christian work has been published by the undersigned, at great expense, in pamphlet form, on good paper, with clear type, for the exceeding low price of fifteen cents a copy. The work is given complete, after the most approved and popular editions. It has never been sold for less than $2 00 to $5 00 a copy, according to binding, but for the sake of placing so good a Christian work in the hands of the masses of the people, it is now issued at the price above stated. It is hoped that the religious public will see to giving it general circulation. For reference as to the character of the work, by those unacquainted with the book, ask your pastor.

Agents are wanted in every part of the country to sell the work, to whom it will be sold at $10 00 per 100 copies. By mail, two copies will be sent, postage paid, for 30 cents. Address WM. M. BERELIN, Publisher, Lebanon, Pa.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR OCTOBER—Concludes the third volume of this most admirable magazine with a very interesting array of contributions. Among the first is an article by Prof. Richard A. Proctor, entitled, "The Morning and Evening Star." It is an admirable paper, explaining simply and clearly the various changes and conditions of the planet Venus, so far as known. The distinguished author gives many interesting facts and explanations in the short space of five pages, and illustrates them with four excellent diagrams.

Mrs. Oliphant's series on Windsor Castle is concluded in the present number with a paper on Queen Victoria. It is illustrated with several fine pictures, and a large and beautiful engraving of Princess Victoria forms the frontispiece of the number. We are sorry to say good-by to Mrs. Oliphant, and the old castle she has made so interesting.

Mrs. Dodge furnishes the "Talk with Girls," this month, with the title of "Worth your Weight in Gold;" H. H. has an illustrated article on "A Colorado Woman's Museum;" Mr. Brooks' serial story of "The Boy Emigrants" ends in a very happy an entertaining manner; and among the other good things of the number is a Revolutionary story of "How the Scotch-cap Family saved its Bacon," with two good pictures by Sol Eytinge; a story of Italian life by Susan Coolidge; a little poem by M. M. D., called, "Out of the Sky," and a funny jingle, "The Cat and Dog," exquisitely illustrated by Addie Ledyard.

The "Centennial" is recognized in Dick Hardin's comic and inimitable "boy-letters;" in the poem of "The Legend on the Pane;" and in the article on "How General Washington got his Clothes"—which brings us to the always interesting departments Jack-in-the-Pulpit, the Letter-Box and Riddle-Box.

——Objects close to the eye shut out much larger objects on the horizon, and splendors born only on the earth eclipse the stars. So a man sometimes covers up the entire disk of eternity with a dollar, and quenches transcendent glories with a little shining dust. But this is only natural, and the true way to accumulate this governmental dust is to buy your groceries at Sechler's famous grocery, opposite our office.

——The Democrats all swell on reform, imbibed at the Lowry "meetin'."

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, September 20, 1876.

Trade jogs along and sales are limited to the immediate wants of customers. Several of our merchants have taken advantage of the low excursion rates to the Centennial, who are now in the city buying in their fall stocks.

GRAIN—Wheat comes forward in dribs, but the supply is up to the demand. Prices are very steady at the seaboard, and the demand is limited.

CORN—The inquiry in regard to the corn market indicates that farmers are disposed to sell. There is a large amount in the county, and the new crop promises quite favorable. Prices at the seaboard have had a downward tendency for some weeks, with no prospect of an upward movement. Competent judges refuse to give an opinion as to the future market prices.

OATS—Oats is decidedly flat. Twenty-five cents being the maximum price.

RYE—Nothing doing.

POTATOES—The supply of potatoes in Centre county will be far short of the demand, many farmers not having raised the seed planted. Many of those offered in our market are small and of inferior quality, which retail at one dollar to one dollar ten cents a bushel.

HAY—Hay is in limited request, the price ranging from ten to twelve dollars per ton, according to quality.

BUTTER—Good butter is a rare article, which is in demand at fair prices.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 00
Red wheat	95
Rye per bushel	65
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	40
Oats	30
Flour, retail per barrel	7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$12 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6,00@8 00
Clover seed	9 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	11 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	12
Apples, per bush	125
Butter	25
Cherries, dried, per pound	10
Beans, per quart	8
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	10
Cheese, per pound	18
Hams, per pound	18
Bacon	12 & 14
Lard, per pound	15
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	20
Dried Beef	25
Wilson's Pressed Pork, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	18
Oranges, per doz	50
Lemons, per doz	40

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16, 1876.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	118¾	119
" 5 20 " '65, M. and N	112¾	113¼
" " " '65, J. and J	113¾	114
" " " '67, " "	116¾	117
" " " '68, " "	118¾	119
" 10-40 coupon	116	116¼
" Pacific 6's, cy	126¾	126¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	115¾	115¾
" " c 1881	115¾	115¾
Gold	110¾	110¾
Silver	109	109¾
Pennsylvania	49¾	49¾
Reading	44	44¼
Philadelphia and Erie	16¾	16¾
Lehigh Navigation	32¾	32¾
" Valley	51¾	51¾
United R. R. of J	138¾	138¾
Oil Creek	10	10¾
Northern Central	29	29¾
Central Transportation	43¾	44
Nesquehoning	51	52
North Pennsylvania	49¾	50
O. & A. Mortgages 6's '82	107	107¾